The Bombay Chronicle

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O. 4 | BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1920. | TWO ANNAS

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Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000

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London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
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Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
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J. A. ROBERTSON,
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Called up	16,25,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	10,00,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundhur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I Khan	Jhelum City	Simla
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujrat	Lahore City	Gujranwalla City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.

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Manager

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(Registered in Japan)
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Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 81,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 28,000,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

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Manager.

Post Box No. 297
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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(Incorporated in England.)

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Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to the order of more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

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Paid-up Capital ..... Yen. 37,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 7,030,000

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London	Yokohama	Karenko
New York	Moji	Keelung
Shanghai	Amoy	Mukung
Hongkong	Canton	Taitoh
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Batavia	Hankow	Taichu
Semarang	Kiukiang	Tamam
Soorabaya	Swatow	Takow
Tokyo	Ake	Tamsui
Kobe	Giran	Towen
Osaka	Kagi	Bangkok

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Manager.

50, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 1,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 63,50,000

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BRANCHES:

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Ringomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Tsutchimachi
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Okayama	Yawata
Kobe	Omuta	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the amount accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 888.

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HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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DAMAN NOTES.

FAMINE PRICES.

(From our Correspondent.)

DAMAN, Dec. 26.

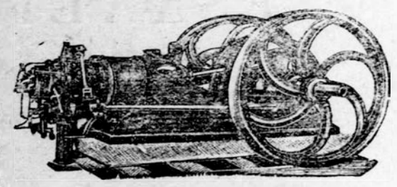
The weather here continues to be beautiful, and is attracting an increasing number of visitors and sojourners.

The octopus of fabulous, "worse-than famine-time" prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life that have crushed and are crushing millions of poor people in its deadly grip in British territories and elsewhere, have not left this Portuguese town untouched. Owing to several causes, not the least of which was the export of several articles by merchants and profiteers prices of almost all articles and necessaries of life soared up, showing increases from 100 to 250 per cent. over prewar rates, at present also when this year's rain is stated to have yielded good crops, prices of foodgrains, paradoxically enough, are higher than those that prevailed before monsoons, and the plight of the famine-stricken people of Daman and surrounding villages already appeared in these columns.

I am glad to say, however, that the authorities here of late bestirred themselves in right earnest to cope with this menace that is sucking the life-blood of the poor and middle class alike. They have fixed prices of most necessaries of life. They do not believe simply in issuing pompous communiques detailing the prices controlled, but see to it that they are actually enforced. Common dried fish, which has been the staple food of the poor here is now sold, under the personal supervision of police peons, at the fixed price. The same has been the case with fresh fish. Similar arrangements are made with several other articles, and the weekly meetings of the Municipal Board give their anxious consideration to this most vital question.

The colony of Parsis here boasts of about a "couple of dozen families". The condition of most of these families is poor. They with great difficulties eke out their existence honourably on what poor income they derive. The high prices had been a cause of great concern to these families. Last year their plight was pitiable. Realising their hard lot, Mr. Ardeshar Sorabji Postwala, one of the oldest Parsi residents of the town, and who having genuine feelings for his coreligionists, exerts for the amelioration of their condition by approaching charitably disposed persons and charitable institutions, succeeded in securing the aid from the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities Trust Fund in the shape of rice which could be had at rates lower by 8 annas than those prevailing in the bazaar. This gave them the much needed relief. This arrangement has unfortunately been stopped since the 15th ultimo. It was believed that the prices of foodstuffs after this year's good rainfall would fall considerably, and no request was made to the Trustees to continue the arrangement. The prices of foodstuffs are, curiously enough, higher at present than they ever were before. I, therefore, appeal to the Trustees or any charitably disposed person, to enquire into the hard lot of the poor Parsees and, if satisfied, to continue the arrangement till the prices go down. Those who happen to mix with these poor-families and get first-hand knowledge only realise the struggles of the poor to maintain themselves with bare necessaries on incomes which were hardly enough for maintenance a decade ago.

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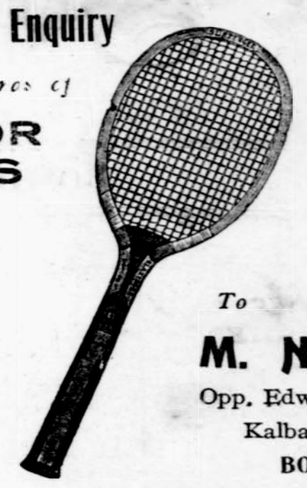
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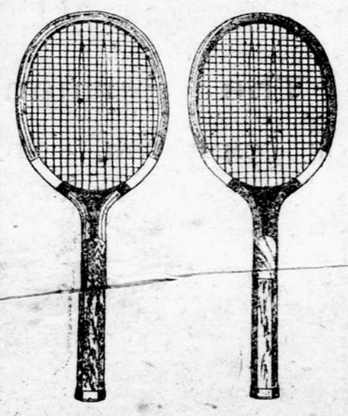
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WANTED—A Hindu CORRESPONDING and TYPEWRITING CLERK, having good experience of export business. Apply to Box No. 812 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7515

WANTED.—ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS. Decent salary with liberal commission. Apply Box No. 791, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7433

WANTED.—Two MOTOR MECHANICS, accustomed to large motor work. Good pay to competent men. Apply to ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE of Factory, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay. 7521

WANTED.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 300 interest and instalment. Apply stating terms to Box No. 813, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7516

WANTED.—A competent CANVASSER with knowledge of Glassware and Sundries. Apply Box No. 807, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7501

WANTED.—A PIECE OF LAND 5,000 square yards in Bombay or vicinity for building a Factory. Apply Box No. 806, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7505

WANTED—One STEAM ENGINE of 500 I. H. P. and one of 800 I. H. P. compound condensing of well-known makers in good working order. Write to Box No. 816, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7525

WANTED AT ONCE in Fort, one or two ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, for European bachelor, without board. Kitchen and Servants' quarters required. Reply Box No. 814, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7517

WANTED TO LET, long lease, a PLOT of LAND with or without a Bungalow about 2000 square yards, vicinity Tardeo Mahalaxmi or Dadar, adjoining main thorough fare. Apply Box No. 765, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7318

WANTED by Hindu Bacheler, one or two similar COMPANIONS (students preferred) to share room at Khetwadi. Rent Rs. 15 or 10 each. Apply Box No. 800, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7482

WANTED—A good MOTOR LORRY, not more than one ton. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

AN experienced and influential MUCADAM wants to undertake or contract with import export firms, for loading unloading and warehousing work in and from Docks Customs and Railways. Honesty and promptness guaranteed. Write to Box No. 794, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7405

FOR SALE

THREE TAXIS, one MINERVA, two STUDEBAKERS, all running order Inspection 6 to 10 a.m., TODDY SHOP, Gowalia Tank. 7456

FOR SALE—Half Share in a large and up-to-date Aerated Water Factory in Bombay For particular apply to Box No. 805, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7496

PLOTS OF LAND from 2 to 3 acres at Yerowda, Poona, FOR SALE, suitable for bungalows and cottages. Apply to B. A. WADIA, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort. 7505

FOR SALE—Fine PLOTS OF LAND at Vile Parle. Apply to NAGARBHAI I. PATEL, Nagardas Mansion, Vile Parle, Post Andheri. 7504

FROM the very start it has been our pleasure, nay, our foremost duty to supply ...ly first class goods of first class quality, ...to render the most efficient service to our ...ustomers. Get your stationery from us. THE ...OMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria ...uildings, Fort, Bombay. M & T

YES, you may come to us even if you want ...t an ANNA DRAWING PENCIL. You ...ill get the same service and courtesy that ...e extend to all our Patrons. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

FOR SALE—10% ord. 210 Pref. shares Currimbhoy Woolen and Silk Mills, Ltd., ... ord Pref. Dharamsi Morarji Woolen Mills ... 50 shares Bombay Cycle and Motor ...ory, Ltd., 250 shares; The Pioneer Indian ...ite Paint and Oil Co., Ltd. Buyers ...uld apply to Box No 804, Advt Dept "Bombay Chronicle," 7495

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY will commence writing Fire Insurance business from the 5th January, 1920. Applications for Agencies from influential parties will be considered.

J. C. SETALVAD & CO., Managing Agents.

7489

NOTICE TO MOTORISTS.

THE PRICE of B. O. C. Motor Spirit will be REDUCED to Rs. 2-0,6 per gallon in Bombay.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.
7477 Agents: The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January, 1920.

The quantities detailed are approximate.

I.—TOOLS.

Beaters, cast steel, solid eye 7 lbs., 2000 No.
Emery wheels 12in. by 1/2in., by 1in. hole, 20 No.
Emery wheels, 14in. by 1in. by 1in. hole, 20 No.
Emery wheels, 18in. by 2in. by 1in. hole, 10 No.
Emery wheels, cutters for, 20 No.
Emery wheels, dressers for, 10 No.

II.—RAILWAY MATERIAL.

Gauges rail platelayers metre gauge, 40 No.
Gauges rail platelayers broad gauge, 40 No.
Jim crows, 2 3/4in. dia. of screw by 24in. span for 90 lb. rails, 30 No.
Jim crows, 2 1/2in. dia. of screw by 24in. span for 65 lb. rails, 30 No.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Separate tenders must be sent in for I. and II. above in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR TOOLS" and "TENDER FOR RAILWAY MATERIALS."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12-12-1919. 7149

COTTON PRESS FOR SALE.

THE following Cotton Press which is new and unerected is for sale at Amara, Mesopotamia. It is in charge of the Disposals Commissioner, Baghdad.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the press and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, Ballard Road, Bombay up to noon on Monday, 19th January, 1920.

Hydraulic Cotton Press by Nasmyth Wilson and Sons.

25 H.P. Steam Engine by Ransomes Simm and Sons with Lancashire Boiler by Tinkers Ltd. (Hythe).

Pumps, trolleys, cutting machines, winches, fire bricks, etc. The Press is reported to be suitable also for wool Liquorice and Bhoosa.

It can be seen at Amara, Mesopotamia, on application to the Officer Commanding, R. A. S. O.

Tenders must be at a rate F.O.B. Bombay.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and condition of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales) at Re 1 per copy.

To each tender form is attached a detailed specification of the material.

Delivery will be given within 60 days of date of closing of tenders.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales)
Indian Munitions Board.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 2nd Decr., 1919. 6811

NOTICE.

THE undersigned CARSANDAS TEJPAL, until recently carried on business in dyes at Khand Bazar in partnership with Mr. Pragjee Soorjee under the style of Pragjee Soorjee and Co.

The undersigned Carsandas Tejpal, Tricumdas Dwarkadas and Jamnadas Dwarkadas, carried on business in dyes at Chartered Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay, in partnership with Mr. Pragjee Soorjee under the style of Pragjee Soorjee and Co., Agency Department.

Both the said firms having been dissolved, the undersigned have formed a new partnership to carry on business in dyes and the style of the new firm, is TRICUMDAS CARSANDAS & CO., and they will carry on business at Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 1st January, 1920.

CARSANDAS TEJPAL,
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS.
JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

7458

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January.

The quantities detailed are approximate.

Nails iron wire, 1in., 50 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 1½in., 50 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 2in., 10 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 2½in., 20 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 3in., Q. 3-13 lbs.
Nails iron wires, 3½in., 5 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 3¾in., 15 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 4½in., 5 cwts.
Nails iron wire 5in., 5 cwts.
Pins split 1½in. by 5/32in., 200 gross.
Pins split 1½in. by 3/16in., 200 gross.
Pins split 1¾in. by 3/16in., 100 gross.
Pins split 2in. by 3/16in., 100 gross.
Pins split 1¾in. by ¼in., 300 gross.
Pins split 2in. by ¼in., 200 gross.
Pins split 2½in. by ¼in., 200 gross.
Pins split 2½in. by 5/16in., 10 gross.
Pins split 3in. by 5/16in., 200 gross.
Pins split 3½in. by 3/8in., 100 gross.
Pins split 3in. by 3/8in., 5 gross.
Pins split 2¾in. by 3/8in., 5 gross.
Pins split 4in. by 3/8in., 5 gross.
Shafting Mild Steel bright 20ft. by 3in., 20 No.
Shafting Mild Steel bright 20ft. by 2¼in., 20 No.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR HARDWARE."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12-12-1919. 7148

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January, 1920.

The quantities detailed are approximate.

Brass tubing 1 3/16in. outside dia. by 12G. by 10ft. 100 No.
Brass tubing 1in. outside dia. by 12G. by 10ft., 100 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 1/4in. by 14G. by 10ft. 6 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia 5/16in. by 12G. by 10ft., 2 cwts.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 7/16in. by 12G. by 10ft., 400 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 5/8in. by 17G. by 10ft., 10 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 3/4in. by 16G. by 10ft., 15 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 1¼in. by 15G. by 10ft., 15 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 2 3/8in. by 15G. by 10ft. 20 No.
Solder, soft, 20 cwts.
Spelter, brazing or solder hard, 10 cwts.
Spelter, ingot, 50 cwts.
Steel, gauze, galvd. 64 meshes by 36in. wide 500 sq. ft.
Steel, wire netting galvd. ¼in. mesh by 20G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 200 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd., 1in. mesh by 18G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 200 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd., 1in. mesh by 19G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 1,000 sq. ft.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 1½in. mesh by 19G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 5 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 1½in. mesh by 19G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 40 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 2in. mesh by 17G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 400 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 2in. mesh by 19G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 60 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 1/4in. mesh by 16G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 6 rolls.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR METALS."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12-12-1919. 7146

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January.

The quantities detailed are approximate.

Belting, hair, 4in., 1000 Rft.
Belting, hair, 4½in., 2000 Rft.
Belting, hair, 5in., 1000 Rft.
Cork, granulated, 100 cwts.
Corks, small for phials, 200000 No.
Receptacles cook house, M.S., 2½ galls. capacity, 100 No.
Rings, I. R. for gauge glasses 1/2in. dia., 10000 No.
Rings, I. R. for gauge glasses 5/8in. dia., 20000 No.
Rings, I. R. for gauge glasses 3/4in. dia., 20000 No.
Rope coir, 3in. cir., 100 cwts.
Rope coir, 3½in. cir., 100 cwts.
Rope coir, 4in. cir., 50 cwts.
Rope coir hawser 8in. cir., 20 cwts.
Rope coir hawser 9in. cir., 20 cwts.
Rope hemp hawser 1½in. cir., 20 cwts.
Rope, Manilla, ¾in. cir., 1 cwt.
Rope, Manilla, ¼in. cir., 1 cwt.
Rope, Manilla, 3½in. cir., 10 cwts.
Rope, jute, 1in., 20 cwts.
Slate, eternite, roofing 15 3/4in. by 8in. 500 No.
Spirits of wine, methylated, 1500 galls.
Sand, moulders, 200 cwts.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR MISCELLANEOUS STORES."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board
Bombay, 12-12-1919. 7147

PUBLIC NOTICES

LAWN TENNIS.

THE WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—Gentlemen's Singles, Gentlemen's Doubles and Mixed Doubles will be held from MONDAY, 2nd February, to 14th February, 1920 (inclusive).

Entries close on 28th January 1920.

Full particulars and entry forms can be obtained from—

HON. SECRETARY for Lawn Tennis,
Bombay Gymkhana.
7466

THE MALABAR TIMBER CO., LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED on and from 8th January, 1919, and Transfer Deeds will be accepted for registration with the approval of Directors, at either the Registered Office of the Company in Bombay or the Branch Office near Pirmasha's Roja, Ahmedabad, on week days from 11-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Persons who hold more than one share and are desirous of having their Allotment Letters split up into separate numbers, are requested to present the same at either of the above offices. Such Allotment Letters will be exchanged for split Tickets in due course.

Those Allottees who have not yet paid in their Allotment money, are requested to do so at once at either the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., or the International Banking Corporation and their Branches.

For Jagabhai Manibhai & Co.,
N. H. SETALVAD,
Asst. Manager.
90, Esplanade Road Bombay.

N.B.—The premises of the Registered Office in Bombay have another entrance at the back in Eldon Road facing the Bombay High Court. 7450

NOTICE.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—25-29, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Company will commence writing Fire Insurance business at Tariff rates from the 7th January, 1920

Applications for Agencies are invited.

(Sd.) M. KANJI & Co.
7520 Managing Agents.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IT is some time since ... Letters have been posted to the Applicants for shares in the above Company. A few have not yet sent in their allotment money and are requested to send the same along with Allotment Letters without delay. Those who have not received Allotment Letters are requested to communicate to the undersigned.

The Compay has commenced business since beginning of December.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be opened from the 5th January, 1920.

LAXMIDAS HARIDAS & Co.,
Agents.
320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. 7210

NOTICE.

WE have pleasure to announce that we are appointed SOLE AGENTS for the famous "LIGHT-RUNNING FOX" and "SEVEN POUND PORTABLE FOX" Typewriters for the Presidency of Bombay. A shipment of both the models is shortly expected

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.
36, Churchgate Street,
7427 Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDING AND ROAD CONTRACTORS, CAPITALISTS AND SYNDICATES.

DEVNUR VILLAGE QUARRY, NEAR CHEMBUR.
ABOUT 10 MILES FROM BOMBAY.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the right to excavate earth, rubble, and "Black Building-stone" from Devnur Village hill admeasuring about 556000 square yards in one lot or smaller areas to suit the contractors.

The average height of the hill is about 500 feet. It is rich in first class solid, black building-stone earth and clay for making bricks, Mangalore tiles, etc., and contains at least two crores brass of material, one brass being equal to 100 cubic feet.

Some traces have also been found of raw limestone, from which chunam is prepared.

Offers may also be sent for the entire purchase of the hill. For further particulars please apply to—

A. S. NARIELWALA,
Khote & Inamdar of Devur Village,
11, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.
7492

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

THIRD CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st February, 1920, and the holders of the said Shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 25th November, 1919. 6978

LEGAL NO...

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NAOROJI SORABJI BANSHA has recently sold the immoveable properties particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written to Messrs. BHAISHANKAR SHAMJI and VELJI LILADHAR and the said Messrs. Bhaishanker Shamji and Velji Liladhar have contracted to sell the said properties to our client. All persons having or claiming any right title, interest, property or demand in the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, lease, lien, charge, mortgage, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claim, if any, known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay and to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane within the Fort, within a fortnight from the date hereof. Any claim not made known as hereby required will be considered to have been waived or abandoned and the purchaser will proceed accordingly.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land, containing by admeasurement 72 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 8, 290-293, B New No 1374, New Survey No. 3/3429, situate at DeLisle Road, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the east by the property secondly described, on the North-West by the property of Ellappa Balaram and on the South-West by the property of Dada Makba.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground containing by admeasurement 20 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 17209 and New Survey No. 3/3430 and situated at De Lisle Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the West by the land firstly described on or towards the East by the property described in the second Schedule hereto, on or towards the North by the property of Ellappa Balaram and on or towards the South by the property of Dada Makba.

THIRDLY:—All that strip of land of Foras tenure, containing by admeasurement 7 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 17209 and New Survey No. 4/3430 and situate at De Lisle Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property described in the second schedule hereto, on or towards the South-West and East by the property of Dada Makba.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece of Foras land containing by admeasurement 49 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 17209 and New Survey No. 5/3430 and situate at DeLisle Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property described in the second schedule hereto, on or towards the south partly by the property of Balubhai and partly by the property of Dada Makba, on or towards the East by Delisle Road.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land containing by admeasurement 5620 (on the plan 5578) square yards or thereabouts and ... Delisle Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the ... Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16875 and New Survey No. 2/3430 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by DeLisle Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Dada Makba and partly by the property secondly described in the first schedule hereto, on or towards the north by the property of Bombay Municipality and on or towards the South party by the property thirdly and fourthly described in the first schedule hereto and partly by the property of Dada Makba and which said premises are assessed by the Collectoer of Municiple Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7276, 7277, 7277 (2), 7277 (3), 7277 (4), 7277 (5), 7277 (5a) 7277 (6), 7276, 7279 and Street No. 195, 192, 1, 2, 3, 4a, 5, 194, 196, 1.

Dated, this 3rd day of January, 1920.

JAMSETJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
7523 Purchaser's attorney.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GUNTIN ANTON GHOSAL, of Vile Parle, Christian inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to the undersigned. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his residence at Faram Villa at Santa Cruz within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of Khote land or ground, situate at Vile Parle in Thana district, containing by admeasurements 2060 or thereabouts in all, being four pieces whereof one is about 445 square yards by admeasurement and bearing Survey No. 86 Pot No. 5 and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North partly by a Footpath and partly by the land of Anton Faran Misquit, on or towards the South by the land of Bastyao Zuja Misquit, on or towards the East by the land of Baimukund Govindram and on or towards the West by the land of Mary Dig Ghosal. The Second is about 240 square yards by admeasurement and bearing Survey No. 85, Pot No. 18 and is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the land of sale Antone Fernand and partly by the land of Antone F. Misquit, on or towards the South by the land of Rustomji Behramji Wadia, on or towards the East by the land of Gustin Antone Ghosal and on or towards the West partly by the land of A. C. R bello and partly by the land of Bastyaon Zujya Misquit. The Third is about 412 square yards by admeasurement and bearing Survey No. 86 Pot No 10 and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the lands of Zujin Elis Fogad and Gustin Antone Ghosal, on or towards the South by the lands of Lores Falon Misquit and Duming Zujya Misquit on or towards the East by the land of I. Jaon Ghosal and on or towards the West by the land of Manu Dal Ghosai And The Fourth is about 864 square yards by admeasurement and bearing Survey No. 84 Pot Nos 17 and 18 and Survey No. 88 Phainy No. 9 and bounded as follows:- that is to say on or towards the North partly by the land of Hiralal Chotalal and partly by the land of Zujin Jaon Ghosal on or towards the South by the land of Gustin Antone Ghosal on or towards the East by the land of Inamdar of Vile Parle and on towards the West by the land of Marva Andrai

Dated this 2nd day of January, 1920.

7508 C. B. KORA.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GUNTIN ANTON GHOSAL, of Vile Parle, Christian inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to the undersigned. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease lien, charge, trust maintenance easement or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his residence at Faram Villa at Santa Cruz, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise; the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground, situate at Vile Parle in Thana district, containing by admeasurement about 2150 sq. yards bearing Survey No. 84 Pot. No. 19/2 and Survey No. 88, Phalny No. 9/3 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by the land of Manu Faishan Dabrel and partly by the land of Marya Andre, on or towards the East by the land of the Inamdar of Ville Parle, on or towards the South by the land of D. E. Purrerra and on or towards the West by the land of Sitoo Bastradu Ghosal.

Dated this 2nd day of January, 1920.

7509 C. B. KORA.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BEZON JI PALLONJI BALIWALLA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land, or ground containing by admeasurement 72 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, New No. 282, Old Survey No. 111, and New Survey No. 1/8090 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Karelwady, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4090 and Street No. 12 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property formerly of the late Bachoobai Framji Davar and now of Halimabai widow of Moti Oppall, on or towards the West by the property of the late Maneckji Nosserwanji Padsha, on or towards the North by the private Road formerly called Merwanpur Road and now known as Karelwadi and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the stables belonging to the late Pestonji Merwanji Erani.

Bombay 2nd day of January, 1920.

WADIA GANDHI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7511

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to public that Narayan Govind Mantri of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant has contracted and agreed to sell to our clients CHHAGAN LAL KAKALDAS and MEGHJI VITHAL-DAS also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants the property situate at Lower Mahim, on the West side of Old Parbhadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, specified in the Schedule hereunder written free from all incumbrances. All persons having any right claim or demand of what nature or kind so ever in or to the said property by sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, easements, inheritance or anywise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Coy., Attorneys for the said purchasers at their Office No. 18, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14th days from the date hereof, otherwise such sale will be completed without reference to such alleged right or claim or demand and he she or they will be precluded therefrom.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the West side of Parbhadevi Road Mahim in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Old No. 9—662 New No. 2452, Old Survey No. 609, New Survey No. B/1678 containing by admeasurement by estimation 7400 square yards, with a building several sheds, wells and trees standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 2543 (4), Street No. 8 C Ward No. 2592 (2), Street No. 57 (a) Ward No. 2592 (6) Street No. 57 E, Ward No. 2592 (3 at 5), Street No. 57 C, 57 D Ward No. 2543 (3) Street No. 8 B Ward No. 2443 (5), Street No. 8 D, and bounded as follows on or towards the East by Old Parbhaderi Road on or towards the West by the property of Luxman Moroba, on or towards the North by the properties of Bhasker Ramchandra and Antone D'Monte on or towards the South by the property of Janardhan Govindji.

Dated this 3rd day of January, 1920.

SMETHAM BYRNE & CO.,
7524 Purchasers' Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jeewanjee and Co., Agents, the Great Western Hotel, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th and WEDNESDAY the 7th instant and the following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.) each day, sell by Public Auction, at the Hotel premises, Apollo Street, Fort, all the Hotel furniture such as blackwood open carved and plain teakwood furniture by John Roberts and others, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware, a large quantity of linenware, furniture mostly consisting of mirror door cupboards, chest of drawers and dressing table combined teapoys, etc., by John Roberts, single and double iron bedsteads with mattresses and pillows, two full size Slate Billiard tables by Thurston and John Roberts, with balls, cues, etc., billiard benches, long bar counter with marble top, cash register machine, typewriters, extra large size mirror back bar, cabinet, glass screens, office counters, large iron safes on stand, large stoves, a large lot of cooking utensils, cane furniture, such as chairs and teapoys, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Mr. Mirza Mahomed Jeewraj and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. J. Percy alias J. P. Ottley.

One 30 H.P. 6 cylinder 7 seater Hudson motor car newly painted in working order.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th January 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

SALE AT COLABA COTTON GREEN.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Artistic Designed Teak and Blackwood Richly Polished Household and Office Furniture Chesterfield Easy Chairs, Josts Fan, C Spring, Perambulator, very Rich Persian and Indian Carpets, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the 3rd floor of No. 4 Kamal Mansions, Arthur Bunder Colaba very rich and made to order artistic designed teak and blackwood household and office furniture such as Dining tables for 6 persons, dining chairs very rich and made to order glass back, sideboard with drawers and cupboards silver candle sticks whatnots silk tapestry lines Chesterfield Easy chairs, glass door, book cases Easels Ladies writing tables, rich centre table, brass table ornaments drawing hall flower stands with pots, porcelain vases, revolving, bookcases, rich cushioned easy chairs very rich Persian and Indian carpets, Josts fan in working order, practically new coach built C spring perambulator, rich teapoys rich dressing tables with mirrors venitian pattern mirrored chest of drawers, single glass door almirahs, rich plain chest of drawers, washing tables with crockery wooden pegs medicine cupboards, specially selected and richly framed pictures, wickers sofas and chairs, meat safes, wash stands with crockary, large and small size bath tubs door curtains, bended chicks, porcelain tea and coffee service English dinner service rich plated entry dishes, cake stands, biscuit barrels, service trays, aluminium cooking utensils complete primus ovens, primus stoves practically unused Gent's apparels, etc., etc.

The property of F. Hepworth Esq. leaving for Home.

Catalogues are being published and the property is on view.

ON MONDAY, THE 19TH JANUARY, 1920 AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of a well ventilated and open on all sides large three stored house at the Junction of Khetwadi Main Road and post office lane and next to Jamsetji Petit Dispensary.

On MONDAY the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension, tax, tenure, together with the messuage tenements buildings and stables built and standing thereon situate lying and being on the southside of the Khetwadi Main Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 433 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assistant Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 460 and Registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 256 and 289 and New Survey No. 7417 and 7417 and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the North by the said Khetwadi Main Road on or towards by the West by a Public Road called the post office lane, on or towards the East by a large plot of open ground known as Jamshedji Petit Gymnasium and on or towards the South by the property of.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

The above property will be sold subject to the title being marketable and free from all incumbrances.

SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH INST. AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF FRERE ROAD AND CULLIAN STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 355 and five-ninth square yards and bounded on the North by the Cullian Street on the South by the land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay on the East by the Frere Road and in the trust by the land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 4456 and Street Nos. 156-162 and are situated in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

P.S.—The above property will be sold subject to the being marketable and free from all incumbrances.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 21ST JANUARY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY AT 2ND KUMBARWADA STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property in the premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing therein situate and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Eastern Side of 2nd Kumbharwada Street in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 135 sq. yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3116 New No. 13012 Old Survey No 1/4457 and New Survey No. 5634 assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7639 and 7631 and Street No. 245 and (1) and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by Sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by 2nd Kumbharwada Street on or towards the Nrth by the house of Bapuji Sorabji and on or towards the South by the house of Thacker Jeram Shivji.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

P. S.—The above property shall be sold subject to the title being marketable and free from all incumbrances.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 6th January 1920, at 3-0 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Natvarlal Govindlal.

10 bales Japanese grey shirtings Eagle Brand 38in. by 38.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th Jan. 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.'S SALES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of all the the goods, to pertaining Chemists and Druggists shop, in the Godowns situate at Laljee Mansingh, Mansion, Crawford Market.

By order of the mortgage in possession and at the risk and on account, of Mr. K. M. T Madon (now an Insolvent) and his estate, Messrs. RICHARD & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 12th intant at p.m. (S.T.), all the goods in the Godowns at the above address, pertaining to Chemists and Druggists shop furniture, etc., etc.

Purchaser shall have to Deposit 25 per cent. of the Sale Acount. Further particulars and conditions of sale at the undersigned.

RICHARD & Co.,

Bombay, 5th Jan. 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

BEST OPPORTUNITIES TO DEALERS OF WATCHES AND INDIVIDUAL BUYERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1000 WRIST WATCHES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th January, 1920 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, (where goods are arranged for sale) by order of the concerned merchant.

About 1000 Gold Field, Silver and Metal wrist wacthes of well-known makers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th Jan. 1920.

MENESSE & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,053 BAGS EPSOM AND GLAUBER SALT.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th January, 1920, at 3 p.m., by order of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ltd., and at their Godown in Forbes Street, Fort, and on account of the concerned the following goods:—

1,053 bags Epsom and Glanber Salt.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 BALES CLEANED AKUND COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th January, 1920, at 3-30 p.m., at The New Prince of Wales Press, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, by order of the concerned the following goods:—

55 bales cleaned Akund Cotton.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th January, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

Howitt Phillips Co.

TO-DAY AT 9-30 P.M.

The popular screaming farce

"Are you a Mason"

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) AT 9-30 P.M.

The famous three generation, by Arnold Bennet and Edward Knoblauch

"Milestones"

WEDNESDAY 7th AT 9-30 P. M.

Now running in London.

"A Temporary Gentleman"

by H. E. Maltby.

THURSDAY 8th. AT 9-30 P. M.

W. Somerset Maughan's brilliant comedy

"Caroline"

(By the author of Mrs Dot)

FRIDAY 9th AT 9-30 P. M.

The great Poisoning drama.

"The Case of Lady Camber"

Adapted from H. A. Vachell's work "The Paladin"

SATURDAY 10th AT 9-30 P. M.

G. Bernard Shaw's much discussed play

"Pygmalion"

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 P. M.

The great American Detective Drama

"Within The Law"

Night prices: Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.
Matinee prices: Rs. 3, 2 & 1.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

Picture Programme.

To-day, To-morrow (Tues)., Wed., Thurs. & Friday at 6-30 p.m.

Tom Mix

In the 5-reel FOX Photo Play

"Mr. Logan. U.S.A."

Jimmy Logan as portrayed by Tom Mix gives the reason why Uncle Sam kept many of his brave boys over here to cope with the enemy within his gates.

ALSO A FINE COMIC.
A Delightful Entertainment.

Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2-)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

Note.—Tramway extended right upto the Corner opposite Royal Opera House.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHOM THE GODS WOULD DE

The Greatest Sensation in the History of Ci

Jack Randall is the youthful inventor of a secr xpl

The Menace "Whom The Gods Would Destroy" involves Randall in i inveigled into lending himself and his discovery to the Menace; he meets and is daughter of a rich and dangerous secret agent of the Menace. He is shipped where the brutal customs of its people drive him from it; finally he meet distant relative in Belgium and with her experiences the awakening of them through an earthly hell of tortures to find happiness—those are some of th of this mighty photo-play.

Through it all is woven, on the loom of life, the genius thread of stup destruction of Attila, down the ages to the decapitation of Suliman, the rise the destruction of the greatest modern military Power with vivid and Bewild spectacles.

FIRST OPENING SHOW ON SATURDAY 10th JANUAYR.

THE GLOBE CIN

SANDHURST ROAD..

THE

EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

William Duncan

and

Carol Holloway

in

"The Tenderfoot"

A "Wolfville" story from the Famous Series

by

Alfred Henry Lewis

"The Tenderfoot"

Great Tales of adventure and daring and love—narratives of rough men whose guns were notched many times, who would "Shoot on sight" yet imbued with some gentler strain that impelled them to give up their lives for their women-folk or playfully ruffle the soft locks of a child—this is the old West that Alfred Henry Lewis immortalised in print.

The Empress

will make it live on the SCREEN.

"The Tenderfoot"

LAST PERFORMANCE.
LAST NIGHT.

Presents! Presents!! Presents!!
2 Prizes of Rs. 10 each & 6 Prizes of Rs. 5 each.
RUPEES 50 IN ALL

Come to-night; buy a ticket to see our Circus Show, and go home happy with a pocketfull of cash. No advance in prices.

Shellar's Royal Circus

AT

Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road

To-Night at 9-30 p m. (S.T.)

100 Animals] and [30 Artists

POPULAR PRICES.

Rs. 10 Box 4 Chairs. Single Chair Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1. Gallery As 8.

TRAMS TO ALL PARTS OF BOMBAY AFTER THE SHOW.

T. G. SHELAR, *Proprietor.* J. W. WALLETT, *General Manager.*

To-Night! at 9-30 p.m. and Every Night!

Prof. Deval's

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE

Great Novelty. New Amusements

SELECTED PROGRAMME, CHOICE FEATS

Location—near the Charni Road Station.

Rates of Admission: Rs. 3, 2, 1 & As.8, only

Seats can be reserved at the Tent at 9 to 11 a. m. and from 4 p.m. Daily

Prof. V. D. DEVAL—Proprietor.

R. R. PANDIT, Manager. K. M. VELANKER Agent.

THE EMPIRE

Please note the change of

"WITHOUT A DOUBT THE GREATE OF THE YEAR"

Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton's DI

"SEALED OR

The principal characters are acted by

Kitty Gordon Ma
June Elvidge Ca
Montague Love Ge

IN

"STOLEN OR

And 10,000 others of l

You will simply sit amazed and t the terrific fight between two men in thousand feet in mid-air.

You will marvel at the nerve of aeroplane at a hundred miles an hour

CINEMA M

(TRAM TERMINUS,

has the pleasure to announce that the last fou to

ELMO THE

have just arrived and are bein

5-15, 7; 8-45; and 10-

TOGETHER WITH ONE M

CYCLONE SMI

featuring your

EDDIE F

also a

SCREAMING

COMING SE

The Serial Sensation

"WOLVES OF

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SHELDON LEWIS A

of Exploits of

See The Famous Pathe Artiste

Mrs. VERNON CASTLE

The best-dressed and best-known woma in America.

In the thrilling Serial in 8 Instalments

PATRIA

To be shown at

POONA ARYAN CINEM

The Home of Quality Pictures

From Sat. 3rd January 1920

Sat. 3rd to Tues. 6th Jan. 1920 1st I

The Story is most absorbing having scope for imagination. Of course Mys Love and Adventure are the themes which the story is spun.

PRICES As. 3, 6, 8, 12, Re. 1 &

EMENTS.

THE
LSIOR
at 9-30 p.m.
BANDMAN Presents
HORT SEASON
ARD'S
Comedy Co.
ISTES 25
GIRLS
nting
Up-To-The Minute
edy Sensations and
—Pretty Girls—
nge—The Latest
Costumes.
3 Nights only.
LIVELY "
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 31st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	27.59
Jan.	28.44
Feb.	28.08
March	28.02
April	
May	23.70
June	
July	
Aug	22.47
Sept.	21.70
Oct.	
Nov.	19 89
	19.30

Prices taken at 12-15 p.m. correct actual value.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 30th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	..	..	42,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	..	..	Nil
" to Continent	..	..	..	Nil
Futures at New York Mar.	..	..	..	28 82
" " May	..	..	..	33.05
" " July	..	..	..	31.40
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..	..	30.25
" " Orlean	..	..	..	40.00
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	..	..	..	30.05
" " May.	..	..	..	30.61
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	..	..	15
Demand Bills	..	..	..	3.76.90
Sayer Commercial Bars	..	..	..	131

New York Jan 2nd.

Futures at New York Mar.	..	..	..	34.98

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec 31st

Bank Rate 5%	..	..	..	
Bar Silver Spot	..	..	..	59 1/2
" 3 months hence	..	..	..	76
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	..	..	..	74
Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent since 6th ult.mo.				
Discount Bank 3 m/ds.	..	..	..	
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s.	..	..	..	5 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	..	..	5 3/4
" " " " 6 "	..	..	..	5 1/8
Interest day to day loans	..	..	..	5 1/2
" 7 day market loans	..	..	..	5
Consols 2½%	..	..	..	5 1/4
Bupee Paper 3½%	..	..	..	51 1/8
Indian 2½% Sterling Loan	..	..	..	57
Government Securities 3%	..	..	..	51½
Bar. On London at Paris France	..	..	..	53¾
	..	..	..	41.50

Markets closed to-morrow.

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec 31st

Funding Loan 4%	..	..	..	87%
Victory Loan 4%	..	..	..	88¾
5% Jew	..	..	..	101 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 31st.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Paid	..	..	..	59
Barletta Rumo—62 lbs.	..	..	..	No offers.
Australian—61 lbs. Paid ..	..	..	..	61

SEEDS.

Linseed, Argentine. (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Hull Paid	..	..	..	£37
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Quoted	..	..	..	£21½
Toria Rapeseed:—Jan.-Mar. Nearest Value	..	..	..	£45½

METALS.

Spelter	..	..	..	£197
Yellow Metals	..	..	..	17½
Hard Spelter	..	..	..	49

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	..	..	84/6
Do. Do. July Aug. Buyers	..	..	82/6
Do. Do. July-Aug. Sellers	..	..	84/6
Fine White Java, C. & f. Bombay Dec. Sellers	..	..	85
Do. Do. July-Aug. Buyers	..	..	83/6
Do. Do. July Aug. Sellers	..	..	85

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb. Mar. Sellers	..	..	2/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	..	..	2/10½

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Dec. 31st.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	..	..	115
" " Mutton "	..	..	110
Central Tone of Tallow Auction	..	..	Firmer.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Jan. 3.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 546 for Fully Good Broach April May, and declined to Rs. 542/43. After touching Rs. 541½, there was an improvement of a rupee, but the price later on declined to Rs 540. At 3 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 539 the business being due to the strike of the mill hands in Bombay, and rumours of New York futures on Friday (yesterday) being lower. The decline continued to Rs. 536, at which rate the bazaar closed. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 532, declined to Rs. 531, and closed as under.

Ready cotton is quiet with a modeate demand.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	..	..	April-May ..	539
Fully Good Bengals	..	..	Jan ..	383
Fine Oomra	..	..	" ..	464

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd Jan. 1920:

Cotton	..	..	18,469	bales.
Wheat	..	..	10 495	Quarters
Linseed	..	..	1,149	"
Rape, etc.	..	..	36	"
Gingellyseed	..	..	22,750	"
Poppyseed	..	..	Nil	
Groundnuts	..	..	22,106	"
Castorseed	..	..	35	"
Rice	..	..	3,719	bags
Myrabolams	..	..	5,194	"
Cottonseed	..	..	16 672	"
Mowrseed	..	..	Nil	
Gram	..	..	8,053	"
Jewar	..	..	2,141	"
Maize	..	..	14	"
Barley	..	..	737	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan. 3rd, 6-30 p.m.

Ready:	Bazar Terms. Rs: a: p.	Rail Delivery: Rs: a: p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80 ..	75 0 0	10 8 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80 ..	75 0 0	10 8 0
" Karachi Bengal ..	71 0 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	18 0 0	..
" " Cawnpore ..	18 8 0	..
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	18 8 0	..
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	17 0 0	17 8 0
" " Thin ..	16 8 0	17 0 0
Seleed, White 85-15 ..	126 0 0	26 0 0
" Gajar 75-25 ..	120 0 0	..
" Gajar 50-50 ..	110 0 0	..
" Black ..	100 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White ..	19 0 0	20 0 0
Groundnuts ..	97 0 0	19 8 0
Mowrased ..	9 12 0	..
Barley ..	52 0 0	..
Castorseed ..	75 0 0	15 0 0

Forward.	Rs: a: p.
Wheat April-May ..	9 7 8
Linseed May ..	17 4 0

SHIPPIN

ARRIVALS.

S. S. Polladern, Walls, Ran.. 3. ecember 24.

S. S. Sealda, Sinclair, Rangoember 24.

S. S. Queda, Moxon, Calcuttember 22.

S. S. Chakla, Terry, Karachi, r 1.

DEPARTURES.

S. S. Tama Maru, Yanoo, Kobe 3.
S. S. Nankin, Manley, London.
S. S. Hatkhola, Hewett, Busrel Karachi.

S. S. Karoa, Elton, Durban, etc
S. S. Quiloa, Keynes, Freemantle
The following vessels obtained port clearances on Saturday:—

S. Sfl. Harsfield, Ayres, Galle (for).
S. S. Pengreep, Bietford, Antwe
The following vessels began td on Saturday:—

Steamer Totomi Maru for Kobe,
Steamer Abron for New Rork,
Steamer Kentucky for Rangoon.

S. S. Polladern:—The steamer llern, 3,824 tons, Captain C. A. Walls, ad in harbour on Saturday from Rangooth a cargo of timber, which port she ha't on the 24th ultimo.

S. S. Sealda:—The B. I. S. N. Co.eamer Sealda, 3,394 tons, Captain G. W.lair, arrived in harbour on Saturday fr Rangoon, with a cargo of rice and timbehich port she had left on the 24th ultim

S. S. Queda:—The B. I. S. N. Co.eamer Queda, 4,944 tons, Captain W. Mc arrived in harbour on Saturday from utta, with a cargo of coal, which port she left on the 22nd ultimo.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Co.arachi mail steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, tain G. R. Elten, arrived in harbour on Srday from Karachi, with mails, a generaargo and passengers, which port she had t on the 1st instant.

S. S. Quiloa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'seamer Quiloa, 4,941 tons, Captain W. J. nes, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay bour for Freemantle, with ballast.

S. S. Harsfield:—The B. I. S. N.Co.'s steamer Harsfield, 3,212 tons, Captain M. Ayres, will sail to-day from the Bombaharbour for Galle (for order), with ballas

S. S. Pengreen:—The W. and A. Gham Co.'s steamer Pengreen, 3,006 tons, Ctain G. G. Bietford, will sail to-day fro the Bombay harbour for Antwerp, with a eneral cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCK.

Saturday 3rd January, 1920

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Akbar..	N F	N F	..	T M & Co
S Nawab ..	N F	N F	..	T M & Co
C & E				
Rangoon Maru	Calcutta	N F	..	N Y Kaisha
D & E				
Kofuku Maru	Kobe	N F	..	P Foundry & Co
S Bolton..	Mobasa	N F	..	P Foundry & Co
P Chakdara	Busra	6-1-20	..	M M & Co
Cmside				
K Barjora..	P Gulf	N F	..	M M & Co
N Lightning	N F	N F	..	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Juba ..	N F	N F	..	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Kasado Maru..	Japan	12-1 20	..	O S Kaisha
3 Nawab			..	T M & Co
4 Saigon Maru	Japan	8-1 20	..	O S Kaisha
5 Khamen	Jeddah	7-1-20	..	T M & Co
6 Totomi Maru..	Japan	N F	..	N Y Kaisha
7 Burma Maru..	Kobe	N F	..	O S Kaisha
8 Kalliana	Busra	N F	..	M M & Co
9 Pengreep	Antwerp	5-1-20	..	W & A G & Co
12 & 13				
Shinyo Maru	Japan	17-1-20	..	N Y Kaisha
15 Hejaz..	Aden	8-1-20	..	T M & Co
16 Cardiff Hall	Middlesborough	6-1-20		Graham & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Falyon	U K	N F	..	M M & Co
2 Fellore.	N F	N F	..	M M & Co
5 Haresfield	N F	5-1-20	..	M M & Co
Kumari Hanl				
6 Saraswati	N F	N F		R B Collins & Co
7 Wartenm Barrowon Furness		9-1-20	..	Graham & Co
8 Kentucky	Rangoon	N F	..	Graham & Co
10 Orna ..	Busra	4-1-20	..	M M & Co
12 Lunka & Parawati	N F	N F	..	R B C & Co
2 Morwada	Karachi	6-1-20	..	M M & Co
13 Dorinston Court..	Hull	N F	..	Graham & Co
15 Ibala	Japan	9-1-20	..	M M & Co
16 Gablonz	Trieste	6-1-20	..	Graham & Co
17 Warina	Busra	5-1-20	..	M M & Co
Offside Kliora	Busra	N F	..	M M & Co
Jetty End Vita ..	Busra	4-1-20	..	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dredger Governador Ornro ..		25-12-19 N F	..	A Hareon & Co R Dawood Kaji

HUGHES DRY DOCK

Montrose ..	N F	10 days	..	Graham & Co

EXPORTS.

Jan. 3.

S. S. Invernex for Dunkirk:—100 bales cotton, Bombay Company.

S. S. Dorington Court for Hull:—167 bales goat, sheep skin, E. N. Stein.

S. S. Melita for London:—22 bales sheep skin, M. Laduck.

S. S. Pengreep for Hamburg via Antwerp:—330 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

S. S. Pengreep for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, Harnandrai Fulchand and Co.; 98 cwts. khismis, Esmail Dossa and Co.

S. S. Pengreep for Rotterdam via Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, Harnandrai Foolchand and Co.

S. S. Orthia for Genoa:—2000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 8000 cwts. ropeseed, Ralli Bros.; 20 cwts. nutmegs flowers, 69 cwts. nutmegs, B. G. Gorio and Co.

S. S. Gablonz for Trieste:—330 bales cotton, Bombay Company; 499 cwts. teelseed, Ralli Bros.; 400 bales cotton, Killachand Dewchand and Co.

S. S. Gablonz for Venice:—500 bales cotton, Killachand Dewchand and Co.

S. S. Gablonz for Czecho-Slovakia via Trieste:—500 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo.

S. S. Kasado Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 100 bales cotton, G. H. Esmail; 200 bales cotton, Joosub Peermahomed and Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Joosubbhoy; 300 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.

S. S. Suki Maru for Kobe:—233 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.

S. S. Burma Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Joosub Peermahomed and Co.; 100 bales cotton, V. A. Dalvey; 300 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 100 bales cotton, B. Pragji.

S. S. Saigon Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, V. A. Dalvey; 300 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 100 bales cotton, B. Pragji.

S. S. Shinyo Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 608 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, G. H. Esmail; 200 bales cotton, H. Joosubbhoy; 200 bales cotton, Joosub Peermahomed and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.; 1755 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Itola for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 202 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Kasado Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 320 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S. S. Shinyo Maru for Moji:—545 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Kasado Maru for Moji:—300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Shinyo Maru for Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Kasado Maru for Yokohama:—250 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 900 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S. S. Saigon Maru for Yokkaichi:—1500 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Kasado Maru for Yokkaichi:—2000 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Shinyo Maru for Hongkong:—500 bales cotton grey twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 60 cwts. olibanum, N. Bhagwat.

S. S. Itola for Hongkong:—75 cwts. sharkfins, R. Dhanji and Co.; 75 cwts. sharkfins, F. Abdoola; 28 cwts. sharkfins, H. B. Bhesania and Co.; 24 cwts. angoor, M. H. E. Elies; 750 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy and Co.; 245 bales cotton yarn, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORT.

Jan. 3.

S. S. Gandara from London, Agents M. M. and Co.:—815 cases beer, 5 cases virol, 18 cases sauce, 60 cases medicines, 6 cases med. and toilet preps. etc., 10 kegs potash sulphite, 8 cases bovril, 8 cases linen and woollen P. goods, 33 cases drugs, 19 cases lamp, 12 bales cotton blanket, 2 cases perfumed spirit, 22 cases chalk, 7 cases glycerine, 3 cases med. etc., 2 cases ammonia, 2 cases carb of ammonia, 97 cases confectionery, 345 cases cheese, 16 cases med. spirits, 8 cases sanatogen, 5 cases screws, 20 cases beer in bottle, 10 packages silk, soap, drapery etc., 22 cases 45 bales paper, 2 cases patent food, 9 cases castor oil, 5 cases olive oil, 6 cases toilet powder, 4 cases lamp and parts, 10 loose Y. M. rod, 12 cases biscuits, oilmanstores etc., 30 cases fruit salt, 2 packages earthenware, 16 casks 7 cases 2 packages lead pipe, 8 D/s 3210 casks cement, 1 box 6 cases stationery, 25 cases lead plates, 190 kegs red lead, 67 cases toilet soap, 31 cases toilet soap and Fuller's earthenware, 110 kegs W. lead, 2 cases potash iodid, 102 cases gin, 14 cases preserves, 50 cases vibrona, 2 cases essences, 3 cases toilet soap and perfumery, 36 cases 2 packages 6 casks chemicals, 9 cases pastilles, 4 casks crucibles, 5 cases tooth paste, 149 cases champagne, 275 bales old newspaper, 100 cases wax candles, 21 cases tinned fish, 3 cases lenoline, 10 cases cod liver oil, 9 cases embrocation, 126 cases brandy, 5 cases anzora cream, 6 cases champagne wine, 13 packages port wine, 20 D/s bisulphite of soda, 4 cases 5 Nos. empty gas cylinder, 533 packages 18 bags gum incense, 82 bags garlic, 20 D/s oil, 28 bundles 3 bales copper, 90 bags 40 packages gum methi, 5 bags gum flah, 132 packages gum olibanum, 16 bags gum arabic, 4 cases silk and cottons, 1 package 17 bundles 7 bales 10 bags brass, 3 packages zinc, 3 packages lead, 25 bundles empty bottles, 10 cases essence of peppermint, 19 bundles 1 cask ivory, 23 bags waras, 121 bales sheeting, 4 cases 2 bales W. shirting, 17 cases provision, 4 cases sardines, 8 packages 158 cases provision, vegetable stock etc., 15 cases perfumery, 450 crates 156 cases nails, cement etc., 19 loose copper rod, 6 cases Scrubbs ammonia, 5 cases beans and peas, 9 cases infant's food, 4 cases infant's food, 14 cases castor oil etc., 4 cases oat meal corn flour, 5 cases hams, 4 bales sheep skin.

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colours

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R. Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder.
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., B Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS. Conc., BB, R Conc., G. G Con
Tannin Heliotrope.

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B, 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabellina

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yeellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yellow G
Acoid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diasamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 2G
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose RG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Chrome Leather Black G

Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LR
Acid Brown L

Samples and Quotations applied.

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TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.

HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

The market for jute shares was firmer today although Kamarhatty was easier at close. There was only a small enquiry for coal shares. In the miscellaneous section cotton shares were again in demand with a few offering otherwise. There was nothing of special interest to report. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Neetooria 16-8, Sendra 26-12.

Jute:—Century 14-14, Clive 326, Gourepore 1,450, Howrah 46, Kamarhatty 1,032, Lansdowne 462, Lawrence 740, Orient 241 Northbrook 76, Reliance 48-8.

Tea:—Tumsong 10-8.

Miscellaneous:—Albion Tanney 10-4, Automatic Tools 10-4, Bebar Rice 9-4, British India Tobacco 10-8, Calcutta Industrial 1-4 prem, Central Provinces Cement 13-8, Dunbar Cotton 315, Frank Ross (Calcutta) 14-8, Hume Pipe 17, Indo Burma Tin 13-4, Mymensing Bhairab Bazar Railway (rebate) 75, Nasmyths Patent Press 70, Premier Oil 16-8, Tata Industrial Bank 44-8 prem.

Government Paper (three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 62 and small lots were done at Rs. 63-14. War Bonds (short dated) 98-12, 1925 at 100-4, and 1928 at 101 per cent.

What do The Winds Say?

"Rough Winds— That Moaneat Loud"

at this time of the year, seem to waft on their frightened wings a doleful warning to mankind of the grim gatherings of the germs of malaria, which lay across their passage through fields and forests and over marshes and meadows. Take, therefore, timely heed, and keep in readiness a good stock of

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

The Medicine of the Millions

for Malaria, Influenza, Ague and all other Fevers. "SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC saved the lives of two patients—one an infant—who were seriously ill with the effects of malarial fever and had been given up by the doctors as hopeless cases,"—C. L. D. Prayero, Hyderabad, Dec.

"The sales and reputation of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses".—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. H. W. HAYWARD, Bombay High Court, Bombay.

"I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects."—

J. E. LEE, Personal Asst. to the Home Secry., Hyderabad, Dec.

best cure for all Fevers. Sold all over India.

MADON, SONS & Co.

CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

POIGNANT WINS THE WINDSOR PLATE.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

Though the fifth extra meeting was held two days after the fourth, the attendance at the races on Saturday was a large one. Unfortunately the weather condition was wretched. Owing to the storm on the Malabar coast the sky was overcast and the heat summerlike. The day was monsoonish and at one time it looked as if it would rain. There were eight races on the card, five for Arabs and three for English horses. Large fields started in all the races except the Manchester Plate which only saw four horses out. Disappointment was felt when it became known that all Mr. Pine's horses would be scratched owing to a bereavement in his family. Poignant won the Windsor Plate after an exciting finish with Camberley.

The 3rd Division of the Borivli Plate of 6 furlongs for Arab Ponies was the first event on the card. Twenty started among which Marauder, Domineer and Chrysanthemum were well fancied. Bill Bailey, who had actually been rejected as unfit for racing, but was allowed to come back as a last chance, won from Domineer after a good finish. Every one admired much the riding of Bullock who seems to have regained his old dash. It will be remembered that after two severe illnesses this jockey seemed to have lost his nerves, but we are glad to see that he is now riding as well as one can expect.

In the 2nd Division of the same Plate twenty started. Justice, America and Financier were favourites all secured places, but the winner turned out to be Sannayet who was one of the best newly landed's last year. In the first division of the plate. Tiger, the favourite, won after a fine finish with Peace Day.

The Manchester Plate of 1¼ miles for Horses in the 2nd Division was a disappointment as after numerous scratchings only four started. Of these Veiled Certainty was heavily backed. Gipsy Advise beat him easily. The race was a slow one as it was run in the bad timing of 2.16 2/5.

Anaiza, Dartmoor, Warminster and Dictate declined in the race: Mentor, Mandil and Portcullis started almost equal favourites, while Cessation had a numerous folowing. Cessation just beat Portcullis, who fought a close finish with the winner. Mentor was not a had third. Mandil who does not appear to be quite ready made a late attempt and was a bad fourth. Cessation did well in Poona and appears to be in the pink of condition.

When Cresset and Symrex scratched in the Windsor Plate public fancy fell on Poignant and Camberley. They ran as expected. Poignant who appears to have regained his English form beat Camberley comfortably. Forward III came with a terrific rush and secured the third place.

In the next race which was the Carlisle Plate of 6 furlongs for horses in the 3rd Division Mr. Langley, the owner of Poignant followed up his success by winning with Billy Bawn who was bracketed with Golden Stream. There was more place betting on Golden Stream as the public believed that she was better of the two. Billy Bawn won easily, but Golden Stream modestly kept in the rear. No doubt. *"une reculade pour mieux sauter"* next time.

The Malad Plate brought the proceedings to a close. In this race it was bruited that Taj could not be beaten. He received accordingly the bulk of support. It must be admitted that he fought it out gamely with Good Morning. Fury who was close at their heels finished a good third. Though the race was run in the dusk of the evening it was a pretty one. Good Morning's win was by no means unpopular.

I am glad to see that the Police has prevented race horses from being exercised behind the Byculla Club, except through Souter Road and Cirrhus Avenue. Even in these roads these horses should not be allowed as there are numerous children who play in these localities in the evenings. It is worthy of note that the Police sowars did not allow the unruly victoriawallahs to drive three and four abreast on Tardeo Road. Several victorias were taken to task for not observing the rule of the road. It is desirable that more of these pests will be brought to book.

Details:—

THE BORIVLI PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's BILL BAILEY, 8-2, Bullock 1
Mr. Hesan's DOMINEER, 8-10, Morris ... 2
Mr. Ahmed Khalevi's ARABISTAN, 9-0, Buckley 3
Mr. Bennett's FINAL SHOT, 8-10, Meekings 4

Did not run:—Harrington.

The race:—They were dispatched level with the exception of The Ark, Bowery was first in his strides followed closely by Chrysanthemum, and Final Shot, they raced in this order from the 6-furlong post to the 2nd, where Bowery retired to be immediately followed by Chrysanthemum, the order now was Final Shot, Bill Bailey, Arabistan and Domineer, Final Shot was collared in front of the stands by Bill Bailey, Domineer and Arabistan, the former winning by a short head, neck, ¼ length.

Time:—1 min. 26 4/5 secs.

Favourite:—Marauder.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 136; Places Rs. 53, Rs. 41-8 and Rs. 77-8.

Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 91 Places Rs. 32-8, Rs. 21 and Rs. 31.

Trainer:—Yussuf.

THE BORIVLI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Mr. Smyke's SANNAYET, 9-0, J. R. Flynn 1
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's FINANCIER, 8-13, Townsend 2
Messrs. Mahomed and A. Nanjee's AMERICA, 8-6, Japheth 3
Mr. Arnold's JUSTICE, 8-6, Buckley 4

Did not run:—Second String.

The race:—As soon as the barrier rose America flashed out in front of White Rose and Financier, Sannayet and Justice were immediately behind. America maintained his lead till in the middle of the straight where Financier challenged and securing the command, he was making a dash for victory when Sannayet judiciously ridden won on the post by a head from Financier, who was half a neck in frent of America, a head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 26 secs.

Favourite:—Justice.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 233; Places Rs. 55-8, Rs. 35 and Rs. 28.

Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 118, Places Rs. 30-8, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 13-8.

Trainer:—Yussuf.

THE BORIVLI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's TIGER, 8-10, Harrison 1
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's PEACE DAY, 7-12, White 2
Mr. Noble's DUBLIN, 8-6, J. R. Flynn ... 3
Mr. Smyke's BETA, 8-2, Bullock .....

Did not run:—My Royal, Crisis.

The race:—Bronze Metal was prominent when they got away with Peace Day on his girths, when they arrived at the 3rd furlong Peace Day went to the front with Grey Renard in pursuit, at the turn Grey Renard fell back, Peace Day then lead till near the grand stands here Tiger, Dubli and Beta challenged, Tiger wore down Peace Day and won on the post by a neck, Dublin was ½ length away, 2 lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 25 4/5 secs.

Favourite:—Tiger.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 26-8; Places Rs. 17, Rs. 44 and Rs. 34.

Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 15; Places Rs. 8-8, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 19-8.

Trainer:—H. Jamsetjee.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. M. Goculdass' GIPSY'S ADVICE, 8-1, Purtoosingh 1
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's VEILED CERTAINTY, 7-9, J. R. Flynn 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s FOOTMAN, 9-6, McPherson 3
Mr. Desmond's KILBAY, 8-7, Meekings ... 4

Did not run:—Royal Ambition, Hunyadi, Rueful.

The race:—This small field of four was sent away together Kilbay made the early running from Veiled Certainty and Gipsy's Advice, Footman was far away, when they came at 2nd furlong post Kilbay showed signs of distress and Gipsy's Advice improved his position securing the rails, around the turn Veiled Certainty joined the leader and the pair entered the straight abreast when in front of the stands Veiled Certainty appeared to be interfered with as his jockey eased off Gipsy's Advice however won comfortably by 2½ lengths, 2 lengths, 6 lengths.

Time:—2 mins. 16 2-5 secs.

Favourite:—Veiled Certainty.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. Places Rs. 13 and Rs. 11-8.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Dawoodbhoy Nensey's CESSATION, 8-0, Longhurst 1
Mr. Heath's PORTCULLIS, 7-10, Mujeed 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' MENTOR, 8-7, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MANDIL, 8-4, Harrison 4

Did not run:—Anaiza, Dartmoor, Warminster, Dictate.

The race:—A poor start was witnessed for this race. Quantity jumped in front and brought them at a smart pace, Portcullis was next in order with Cessation close by, When they came to the 2nd furlong Quantity died away, Portcullis then took up the running chased by Cessation and Mentor. Cessation vigorously challenged and after a most exciting race he won by ¾ of a length, ¾ length, 1½ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 50 1/5 secs.

Favourite:—Mentor.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 103-8; Places Rs. 28-8, Rs. 27-8 and Rs. 26.

Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 55; Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13-8.

Trainer:—Mahomed Khailan.

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Mr. G. E. D. Langley's POIGNANT, 9-3, Flannagan 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' CAMBERLEY, 8-7, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' FORWARD III, 8-2, J. R. Flynn 3
Mr. K. Shinde's BLACK WALNUT, 8-3, Lynch 4

Did not run:—Cresset, Symrex, Crushed Glass.

The race:—Poignant was the quickest to move with Black Walnut next, and Forward III not far away, when they made for home Black Walnut dropped back, Poignant kept going and though Camberley attempted to get on terms he won very easily by 1¼ lengths, 1 length, ½ length.

Time:—1 min.

Favourites:—Camberley and Poignant.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 27; Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 17 and Ns. 22-8.

Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 21; Places Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 13.

Trainer:—Shaik Ismail.

THE CARLISLE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. G. E. D. Langley's BILLY BAWN, 8-6, Buckley 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's FINAL PROOF, 8-8, Bullock 2
Mr. T. Tejpal's EXPLOSIVE, 7-0, Japheth 3
Messrs. Goculdass and Garda's FIRPO, 8-13, Townsend 4

Did not run:—Liberty, Oregon Pine.

The race:—An indifferent start saw Golden Stream earliest away from King's Head and Final Proof, the next group of followers comprised Explosive, Firpo and Mynden Chief. At the 2nd furlong King's Head and Mynden Chief gave up the struggle, Golden Stream followed suit next, Billy Bawn came with a rush on the outside alongside of Final Proof, Explosive and Firpo, going very strong he won in convincing style by 1½ lengths, neck, 3 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 16 4/5 secs.

Favourites:—King's Head and Golden Stream.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 26-8; Places Rs. 47-8, Rs. 61-8 and Rs. 29-8.

Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 15; Places Rs. 21-8, Rs. 32 and Rs. 13-8.

Trainer:—Shaik Ismail.

THE MALAD PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Nasim Saleh's GOOD MORNING, 8-10, Buckley 1
Messrs. Shaffy and Wahab's TAJ, 7-5, Townsend 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's FURY, 9-0, Harrison 3
Messrs. Baikie and Langley's DIAMOND KING, 7-12, Purtoosingh 4

Did not run:—Resident, Golshan.

The race:—Another indifferent start was effected in this race also Fury and Taj in turn led from Good Morning and Beadmaker, Fury and Taj were hammer and tongs at it until near the turn when Good Morning arrived on the scene, Beadmaker had fallen off by this time, Good Morning joined the leaders and gradually wearing down the opposition of Taj and Fury he won by half a length, 2½ lengths, ½ length.

Time:—1 min. 51 3/5 secs.

Favourite:—Taj.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 55; Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 31-8.

Totes paid 2nd Enclosures:—Win Rs. 27-8; Places Rs. 8-8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 13.

Trainer:—Rashid Dakeel.

..CUTTA RACES.

...N MEETING: FIRST DAY.

RAIX WINS CARMICHEAL CUP.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

roceedings to day opened with the M..Plate for all eleven left in overnight de to start. Favouritism swayed betwinchcocks and Quartzite and Roudesia Loch D. coming in for fair support, burney who started at the nourishing pri twenty to one furnished the winner. Ma paid on her Rs. 320. For the Ely siute punters tumbled over one another to Gold Gainer who started at evens and all way from gate to post. The secdivision of the Kiosk Plate produced finish between Debra Doon and His Nibors head only separated the two. DelDoon started at three but His Nibs opened at 20s. and was backed down to five first division of the Kiosk Plate saw a ch starters. Four horses were strongly sorted Flotelle and Wolfram being the favourites. Mareado who star at fours led the others litth spare. The Carmichael Cup race won the favourite. Roubax lay last till near homwhen he come through and won in smatiming of 2 mins. 6 4/secs. The Junrs' Flate Race went to Vain Jane outsidewho won from end to end and the Totaid on her Rs. 196. The last race saw one most exciting struggles between two outers Red Duke and Submarine, the latte winning on post. Maiden Palm was favorite in the race and was carrying 11 ston, Contrary to all expectations she was take to the front and she remained there till se came near home where she was quite spen Attendance was very big but the punirs fared bad.

TIE MAIDAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlong.

Mr. Thaddeus' TOURNEY, 7-4, Meekings. 1
Mr. Bartleet's DEVON, 8-12, Young 2
Mrs. Bates' PINCHCOCKS, 9-7, Ruiz 3
Mr. Toogood's LOCH D, 7-13 (car. 8-0), Walker .....
Also ran:—Speak the Truth 9-3, Quartzite Rs. 44 and Rs. 18.

Betting:—5 to 2 Finchcocks and Quartzite, sevens Speak the Truth and Loch D, tens Ruedisea longer prices the others.

The Race:—Tourney slipped her field at the start and wwas never headed. She won in comfort in 1½ lengths. There was a tight finish among his attendants, Devon and Finchcock, the former beating the other by ¾ length.

Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

THE ELYSIUM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's GOLDGAINER, 8-6 (car. 8-7), Ruiz .....
Mr. Ever's LLANSINFRIED, 7-8 (car. 7-9), Dobie .....
H. H. Maharani of Cooch Behar's MOLDAVIA, 7-9, Biglands .....
Mr. Lauder's ALLAN BRIG, 7-12, Ringstead

Also ran:—Forfiet Lass 9-12, Dori 8-9, Second Sight 7-7, Sylvan Dale 7-5.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 20; places Rs. 12, Rs. 14 and Rs. 31.

Betting:—9 to 4 Goldgainer, fours Llansinfried, fives Dori and Allan Brig, tens Forfit Lass and Moldavia longer odds the rest.

The Race:—There was only one horse in it and that was Goldgainer. Llansinfried was the only one who tried for a short space to outpace him, but it was not to be as Goldgainer won easily by 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 14 2/5 secs.

THE KIOSK PLATE. (Division II.).—Distance 1 mile and 3 furlongs.

Mr. Abington's DEHRA DOON, 8-3, Harrison 1
Mr. Jones' HIS NIBS, 7-13, Stokes 2
Mr. McGee's ANDREAS, 8-1, Jellis 3
Mr. Pratt's LADY WHITE, 7-10, Rose 4

Also ran:—Neuf 8-0, Glencairnie 8-6, Alannah 8-5, Cauldron 7-11, Daisy Pryan 7-9, Mintspear 7-7, Lloyds 7-6.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 46; places Rs. 19, Rs. 43 and Rs. 181.

Betting:—9 to 4 Pont Neuf, threes Dehra Doon, fives His Nibs, sixes Mintspear, eights Cauldron longer prices the others.

The Race:—Cauldron led at a smart pace with His Nibs as his attendant and then came Dehra Doon and Andseas. Near the half-mile post Cauldron retired and Dehra Doon stalling off a hot challenge of His Nibs won by a short head 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 23 1/5 secs.

THE KIOSK PLATE. (Division I.)—Distance 1 mile and 3 furlongs.

Mr. Barilett's MAREADO, 7-10, Dobie 1
Messrs. Douetil and Page's CALLY, 8-3, Harrison 2
Mr. Elliott's WOLFRAM, 9-6, Walker 3
Mr. Lander's NAUTCH GIRL, 8-0, Ringstead 4

Also ran:—Greig 9-0, Flotelle 9-0, Gracefield 8-12, Rosemorder 8-5, Miss Slasher 8-3, Beggar Prince 8-3 (car. 8-4), Talcum 8-0, Ugly Gosling 7-11.

Totes paid:—Win, Rs. 52; places Rs. 17, Rs. 17 and Rs. 20.

Betting:—Threes Wolfram and Flotelle, fives Mareado and Cally, eights Gracefield, longer prices the others.

The Race:—Mareado jumped off with a couple of lengths' lead with Cally behind him and these two went past the winning post in that order, ¾ lengths only separating them. Wolfram was too far off during the early part of the race but he made up a lot of ground and finished third ½ length off.

Time:—2 mins. 23 secs.

THE CARMICHAEL CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Messrs. Goculdas, Garda and Jesiram's ROUBAIX, 9-10, Huxley 1
Mr. Hope's SENPARISON, 8-4, Rose 2
Mr. Donetil's KING'S FARE, 9-0, Harrison 3
Mr. Thaddeus' FIRST FLIER, 9-10, Ruiz. 4

Also ran:—Mordenis 9-0.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 17, places Rs. 14, and Rs. 41.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Roubaix, fives King's Fare and First Flier, sevens Mordenis, tens Senparison, twelves Glenavon.

The Race:—Senparison led with King's Fare second Roubaix being last. In the straight he came with big strides and passed them all and won by 1¼ lengths, neck between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 6 1/5 secs.

THE FIRST JUMPER'S PLATE RACE. Distance 1¾ miles.

Mr. Donetil's VAIN JAINE, 8-0, Seastream
Mr. R. Thomas' POMADE, 10-10 Hayhoe.
Mr. Coningham's BLACKMAILER, 10-10, Moon .....
Mr. Black's TRUNCHEON, 8-5, White 4

Also ran:—Brendan 12-3, I. See 11-11, Henriette 9-2, Mari Antoinette 8-12, Castle Vite 8-8, Distinguished 8-0.

Totes paid:—Win. Rs. 196; places Rs. 28, Rs. 15 and Rs. 32.

Betting:—Twos Brendan, fours Pomade, fives Blackmailer, longer prices the rest.

The Race:—Castle Vite jumped off with a lead but Vain Jaine stuck to him and passed him near the mile post. From here Castle Vite and Brendan who was third began to fall back. Vain Jaine was now challenged by Pomade but she managed to win easily by 1 length, 1¼ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—3 mins. 7 4/5 secs.

THE GARDENREACH PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Garda's SUBMARINE 7-9, Shatwell ... 1
H. H. of Patiala's RED DUKE 9-7, Jelliss 2
Messrs. Singh's RALLY APPLE 8-7, Ruiz 3

Also ran:—Maidan Palm 11-0, Black Friar 7-5.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 107, Places Rs. 44 Rs. 42.

Betting:—Evens Maiden Palm twos, Bally Apple, eights Red Duke, longer prices the others.

The Race:—Maiden Palm took the lead with a start and she was followed by Munderah and Bally Apple till two furlongs from home where the leaders compounded and Redduke now forged ahead only to be challenged by Submarine and after an exciting race Submarine won on the post by a short head 1 3/4 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—2 min. 15 3/5 secs.

SEVERAL JOCKEYS FINED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

The latest issue of the Racing Calendar has the following:—Calcutta fourth extra meeting, Tuesday December 16th,—the Victory Plate:—For attempting to get a

First Meetting, first day, Saturday December 20th, 1919, Eclipse Pony Plate:—For disregarding the advance flag the jockeys Trahan, Grace, E. Harrison and Northmore were each fined Rs. 50.

Second day Wednesday December 24th, 1919, the Calcutta Plate:—The jockeys P. Brown and W. Huxley were each fined Rs. 100 and R. Stokes Rs. 50 by the Starter, for attempting to get a flying start. Brown's licence was withdrawn by the Stewards of the R. C. T. C. until January 21st 1920.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 2

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Revd. P. E. Lee is appointed Chaplain on the Calcutta Establishment. Mr. T. H. Richardson is re-nominated Fellow of the Calcutta University.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major S. Williams is granted fifteen months' leave.

In consequence of the misconduct, Malik Sherak and Malik Akhtar Knan (Baluchistan) are deprived of the title of Khan Sahib.

Mr. J. C. Moomard is appointed Vice Consul for the United States at Bombay.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. M. Cook officiates as Secretary Finance Department vice Mr. H. E Howard granted ten months leave.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. G.Billson, Conservator, is posted to Central Provinces.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. L. Pinches becomes a Member of the Indian Tea Cess Committee vice Sirdar Fairless Barber. Mr. R. Langford James, of Messrs. James, Finlay is also appointed a Member of Indian Tea Cess Committee vice Mr. R. Graham.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sir Thomas Holland and Messrs. B. C. Allen, C. H. Kincaid and H. A. Casson being officials are nominated additional members of the Imperial Legislative Council.

The Conference of the delegates of the Indian and Ceylon Chambers of Commerce will be held in Calcutta on Thursday next. His Excellency the Viceroy will open the Conference. Subsequent meetings of the Conference will be announced later.

A Trivandrum message says that Mr. H. B. Kirk, a planter, committed suicide by shooting himself on Friday at his estate in Mundakayam, North Travancore.

DIARIES

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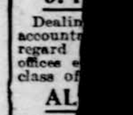
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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The object of the Bureau is to help and advise the graduates of the University of Bombay in obtaining Government, Educational, Commercial and other appointments.

Among the departments concerning which advice and assistance in the matter of appointments will be given by the Bureau are:—(1) Indian Universities, Colleges, and Schools. (2) Government Departments. (3) Banking, Commercial, and Industrial concerns. (4) Municipalities, and Port and Improvement Trusts. (5) Different Indian Railways. (6) Mills. (7) Different Indian States.

The Bureau keeps a register of those graduates of the University of Bombay, who desire to seek service through the Bureau. The register shows:—

(a) The date of application. (b) The number of the applicant. (c) His full name date of birth, nationality or caste. (d) His address. (e) The year of his graduation (f) His University Degrees. (g) The class in which he passed the final examination. (h) His optional subject. (i) His other qualifications. (j) The kind of work he is prepared to do. (k) The salary expected. (l) The place where the applicant is ready to work. (m) The kind of service obtained by the applicant through the Bureau. (n) The date on which the applicant obtained service through the Bureau.

The registration fee shall be Rs. 2 only.

The Bureau shall obtain as far as possible the testimony of Professors and Lecturers to whom such candidates may be personally known.

In every case of the recommendation the aim is to keep in view the best available men, remembering those candidates already successfully employed as well as those who may be out of employment.

Graduates of the University who seek employment through the Bureau shall fill in an application form, copies of which will be supplied to them on application to the Secretary to the Bureau.

Notice of vacancies will be sent to suitable candidates on the register and will be posted on the Bureau Notice Board subject to the consent of the Employer concerned. The applicant for service whose names are on the register shall send their applications through the Bureau.

The applicants are also urged to inform the Bureau of the result of their candidacy for any appointments, and of their desires regarding future promotions. All persons who secure service of Bombay University men through the Employment Bureau are invited to inform the Bureau in regard to the quality of service rendered.

The Bureau undertakes to answer inquiries concerning graduates of this University, who are candidates for position. No charge is made for this kind of service rendered by the Bureau.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL

TO MEET ON 23RD AND 24TH INSTANT

The Joint Session of the Indian Industrial Conference and the Indian Commercial Congress is to be held on the 23rd and 24th inst. under the Presidentship of the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy C. B. I. E., The place of the meeting is not yet finally decided upon.

It is proposed at present to have the Session on Friday the 23rd inst. from 12 noon to 2 p.m. (S.T.) after which the subjects committee will meet. On the second day i.e. Saturday the 24th inst. the sitting will be from 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) with one hour's recess.

Letters have been issued to all the Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Commercial and Industrial Associations to send delegates to attend the session which is expected to be an important one in view of the many problems affecting trade and industries of the country which will require consideration at its hands.

Fee for Members of the Reception Committee is fixed at as Rs. 20 and that for delegates at Rs. 10 each.

...WATER FROM TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC TURBINES.

MONOPOLY TO KHOPOLI LAND COMPANY.

... press note state:—
...overnment propose to grant a monopoly ...he use, for industrial purposes, of the ... water available from the Tata Hydro-...tric turbines at Khopoli, in favour of ...Khopoli Land Company, Limited. A ...ty will be charged for this water at ...following rates:— ... 5,000 a year for the first five years; ...0,000 from the 6th to the 9th year; Rs. ...0 from the 10th to the 12th year; Rs. ... from the 13th to the 15th year; and ...5,000 from the 16th year and there-

...scheme, emmracing a series of indus-...factories, to utilize this water which, ...y has shown, cannot be made avail-... with advantage. for irrigation ...es, has been submitted to and ap-...d by Government. The Company has ...en granted the refusal of the Andhra ...tail water, if a similar scheme for ...rial purposes is feasible in that area. ...ration of the monopoly will be ...nous with that of the hydro-eletric ...on.

...TA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

...ANCH OPENED AT MADRAS.

... (ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 3.

...ch of the Tata Industrial Bank ... opened here at Popham's Broa... ...e bank undertakes exchange and ...business of every description and ...pared to give financial assistanee ...reation and development of ap-...dustrial enterprises.

THE HOWITT PHILLIPS C...

"WITHIN THE LAW."

The Howitt-Phillips Company had ranged to stage Bernard Shaw's much cussed play "Pygmalion" on Satur night, but owing the illness of Mr. Plu ton Wilson, a change had to be made that famous American detective ... "Within The Law" by Edward Vellier produced instead. It is a wonder t there was a performance at all as ... Ronald Reley who was the very import... Police Inspector Burk of the New Y... Police in the drama was seriously indisp... ed and the actor showed much pluck a... determination in doing his best to save large gathering from disappointment. was obvious to all that Mr. Riley was st... fering acutely. How it was he did collapse was a marvel.

The play was very heartily received. has been played before in Bombay, b... there has never been the fine interpret... tion as was given on Saturday night. Mi... Gertrude Godart, always a big favouri... with Indian audiences, gave a very stron... conception of "Mary Turner", the sale... woman, wrongly accused and set to priso... for three years. In the second act Mis... Gertrude Godart gave a delicious lightnes... to the character when she had been re... leased from prison and had formed ... Crook Society, the members of which harassed the police, but always kept "Within The Law", and consequently could not be "got at" by the police. Miss Doris Phillips was a breezy "Agnes Lynch", a confidence woman who had been "put away" for blackmailing. She made much comedy one of the part which was not at all out of place and some of her expletives brought down the house. Although the Misses Lilian Stanbridge, Grace Ray and Olive Stevens did well, the first two ladies referred to bore the brunt of the work, but Miss Stevens was highly successful in her little character part.

Of the gentlemen, mention has already been made of Mr. Ronald Riley. Mr. Charles Bradley had the thankless character of "Edward Gilder", the Emporium owner, and he did not miss any of his opportunities as a task-master. His son, who was used by Mary Turner in her vow of vengeance, was well taken by Mr. Paul Ashwell. He possesses good presence and a clear voice. There was a suggestion of wanting in modulation and consequently he was rather monotonous. Mr. Charles Howitt gave a good reading of "Joe Garson", the forger, and Mr. Danby Ronalds made an imposing "toff" crook as Eddie Griggs.

Altogether the performance, in spite of the indisposition of Mr. Riley was a praiseworthy one and the players were all applauded heartily. "Are You a Mason?" will provide screams of laughter to-night and then in turn "Milestones", "A Temporary Gentleman", "Caroline", will be produced on successive nights.

BENE ISRAEL CONFERE...

SYMPATHY WITH ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

The proceedings of the Third Bene-Israel Conference came to an end on Thursday, when Mr. Ezra Reuben of Junagadh presided over the deliberations.

Resolutions appreciating the action taken up by the "Sali of Mercy" Synagogue and the "Israelite Brotherhood" for starting a library of books on Jewish history and religion and recommending other Synagogues to lend monetary help to make it a success; emphasising the need of a "Beth-Din" or a Court of Arbitration in connection with each of the large congregations for disposing of disputes and other communal and religious matters as also of making improvements in some of the customs obtaining in the community on marriage ceremonies; appealing to the Bene-Israel community to help the free dispensary and other institutions as also the proposed hostel in connection with the Israelite school and the Saem Samuel Commercial Fund; reaffirming the advisability of publishing an authentic history of the Bene-Israel community and collecting funds for the same; reiterating a thorough communal census in order to ascertain its various needs and of publishing a directory of successful students; urging the necessity of building suitable chawls for Bene-Israels by organising and starting either a limited company with a share capital or a Co-operative Housing Association; feeling the necessity of starting a Jewish Co-operative Stores for the poor members of the community; desiring the establishment of a separate school for Bene-Israel girls; expressing sympathy with the Zionist movement and recommending the foundation of a Zionist Society in Bombay; and urging the building of a Bene-Israel Asylum and orphanage from the funds, contributed by the Bene-Israel Benevolent Society, etc., etc., were unanimously passed.

Dr. Joseph Benjamin, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, whilst thanking the President observed that the Conference did not belong to any party or person and that when its foundation had been laid there were no parties. He invited those who were aloof from it to unite and co-operate with them for the sake of the community.

The President in his concluding speech thanked Dr. Benjamin and the delegates and visitors for the honour they had done him and for the assistance they rendered him. He too exhorted all the members of the community to unite and work together and act upon the resolutions passed at the sessions of the Conference.

Several donation aggregating to the sum of Rs. 9,841 for the Bene-Israelite Asylum and Orphanage, and Rs. 565 towards the Conference Education Fund, were announced before the audience dispersed.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris, Jan. 2:—By 460 votes to 121, the Chamber today voted authorisation for increase of railway fares.

Increase in the price of bread which, according to a recent semi-official statement, was not to come into effect until August, is officially stated to have effect as from February 1st.

PUNJAB ENQUIRY.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REQUEST NOT GRANTED

LORD HUNTER'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AMRITSAR, Jan. 2.

Dr. Satyapal and others who on their release offered to give evidence before the Hunter Committee have received the following telegram from the Secretary, Hunter Committee:—Your telegram received and given careful consideration by President, Disorders Enquiry Committee. In view of fact that the Committee has sat at Lahore for over six weeks and has completed the hearing of evidence there that full opportunity was given for the presentation of non-official evidence and that it was open to your counsel to cross-examine witnesses during that period. Lord Hunter regrets that the he is unable to accept your suggestions.

LORD SINHA.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you much if you will ...ssign the following few words a proper place ... your widely read paper. It is with grati...ation that I venture to put the proposi...on to the public of Bombay, but before I ... it let me make an honest confession that ... emerges neither from personal motives nor ...om any party spirit but it has its cause in ...e sense of justice, appreciation, citizenship ...d patriotism which every citizen of Bom...y may claim to be proud of in the pre...nt days of regeneration and advance.

It has been announced that the arrival of ...rd Sinha in Bombay will be about the ...iddle of this month and to celebrate in a ...ting manner the historical occasion I res...ctfully appeal to the citizens of the town ...d all the various Institutions representing ...e public voice and feelings to co-operate ... a cheerful and friendly spirit to do honor ...t that illustrious son of Mother India whose ...gust presence amongst us will be a source ...o strength and joy. Those moments of ...e, are well paid when a man gets inspira...on and succeeds in realising it to its full ...ngibility. In organising public reception ...to one of us who through rigid adherence to ...ndamental principles of life and close ob...servance of honest practices coupled with ... lofty merit of self respect has won the ...distinction which has no parallel in the ...nnals of the history of this country, we to ...y mind do nothing more than perform our ...duty and express our veneration which he so ...[illegible] lesson to every one ...of our rising generation. This is not the space to properly picture the merits which constitute the essence of the life of that well renowned Indian whose existence has added a glorious page to the chapter of Indian luminaries. It has been widely recognised in spite of all the differences that his unflinching courage and bold statesmanship in making Reforms scheme a success have made him the pride of India.

It is from the time immemorial that the sense of gratitude a divine virtue lies hidden in the Indian heart and I hope this being occasion for expression all the citizens of Bombay with all harmony at their command will join hands in welcoming the first Indian Lord.—Yours, etc.,

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY.

January 2nd.

P.S.—If my appeal finds approval of the citizens of Bombay, and if a fund is started, I shall be prepared to contribute my humble share of Rupees one thousand.

H. P. T.

THE SHARE BAZAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that the old directors of the Native Share and Stock Brokers Association have resigned and a committee has been appointed temporarily to conduct the Association, I may be permitted to make a small but necessary suggestion and in doing the same, I am sure I am echoing the opinion of the major part of the public interested in the business of shares.

It is this, that business in some of the scrips such as Cresents, New Great, and others should be allowed to be done in one single share instead of in a group of five shares the least, which is in practice at present.

It was all very well so far the market values of such scrips were ruling about their face values and the latter being small too, but now when the market values have risen twice, thrice and in some cases still more than the face ones, I think it would be prudent to make such necessary changes in the way of doing business of the above mentioned scrips as to enable even small investors to do business according to their capacities.

To quote an instance, business in New Greats when quoting between 350 and 400 rupees had to be done in five-share groups while the business in Currims could be done in one share when quoting about the same price and the same time.

Thanking you very much for the space you so kindly lent in your widely-read national organ, I trust the committee will give due consideration to the above-made.

"HUMBLE SUGGESTION."

January 1.

CALCUTTA TURF CLUB'S DONATION.

RS. 10,000 TO DISABLED OFFICERS' FUNDS.

(THROUGH ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

The Royal Calcutta Turf Club has contributed a sum of ten thousand pounds to Disabled Officers' Funds.

SCHEME TO ATTRACT DOMINIONS' BUYERS.

TRAVELLING EXHIBITIONS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

SIR HAMAR ON THEIR IMPORTANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 4.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, M.P., Secretary of the Department of the Overseas Trade, in the course of an interview, said that the Treasury had sanctioned expenditure for a scheme under which the travelling exhibition of British manufactures would be held in the principal commercial centres of South Africa, Australasia, and Canada, and posibly the Far East. This was designed to attract the Dominions' buyers with the minimum expense and inconvenience to them. The exhibition would remain in each centre about six weeks. The tour would last two years. Sir Hamar Greenwood also referred to the measures to develop British commerce among the foreign nations, and said that the German Government had already realised the success of the British Industries' Fair held last year and had granted substantial subsidy to fight it. He added that two and a half millions sterling of orders were taken in the last year's fair, he hoped to treble this in the forthcoming fairs in the Crystal Palace, Birmingham, and Glasgow.

BOLSHEVISM IS OPPOSED TO SELF-DETERMINATION.

MR. CHURCHILL'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 1 a.m., Jan. 5.

Mr. Churchill in the course of a speech at Sunderland, dealing with Bolshevism, said it was impossible for the civilised people to adopt or agree with Bolshevism which destroyed freedom and attempted to establish class Government. Were we to take lessons in constitutionalism from crazy fanatics of Central Europe who were trying to set up what they called Utopia? Bolshevism was opposed to self-determination. Even Litvinoff had admitted to O'Grady that the Bolsheviks were not in majority. We should do all we could to expose the sophistry and delusion of Bolshevism which had captured the ignorant Russian peasants but which had no chance with the enlightoned British citizen.

CINEMA EXPEDITIONS TO ...

"FOR PORTRAYING NATIVE SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 4.

NEW YORK.—Two cinema expeditions have been despatched to Algeria, Turkey, India, and China to penetrate "behind the walls" with a view to portraying the native social and industrial conditions off the beaten paths of tourists.

V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute of Bombay is perhaps one of the greatest, but also one of the least known Institutions in India. It is in itself a Technological University granting Diplomas, and recognised by the Government of Bombay as the Central Technological Institute for Bombay Presidency. But so little is known of it to the public and so little has been done by the authorities to make it more popular, that unless a stray student refers to some directory it should be really very difficult for him to know of its existence. Its examination results never appear in the press when they are declared; it has not got the Celebration Day of the Institute as it had once; it has not got a Magazine which is the most important factor, especially in a Technical Institute; and there is not even a debating society which it could be well proud of. Most pitiable of all, in the Institute is the want of a useful library, which is an extreme necessity in a Technical Institute where the students find it the most difficult to buy books for general use since they cost extraordinarily high.

About the attention paid to the games, the least said the better. The Principal is quite disinterested in games. Not only it has not got good playgrounds for games, but also it is not provided with materials. One can find no decent football and cricket fields. An Institute having five Departments with four classes in each and with students numbering over 300 has one Tennis Court, which cuts a very sorry figure in the whole compound with its torn net. And for that one Court, so many batches will be waiting many of whom have to depart disappointed. Yet, each student is charged 8 annas a month for games.

This state of affairs, perhaps, may give an insight into the true nature of the recent so-called strike in the Institute. The students desired morning classes of two and a half hours. They used to have them for the past so many years on such occasions. Moreover, the cricket tournament that was held had such a public interest that all the Colleges and Schools of Bombay were closed after 10 or 11 a.m. and thousands of people flocked to witness it. A Principal who has the slightest interest in games would never have refused on such occasions the reasonable request of holding morning classes. Yet the Principal refused.

It is high time for the Board to wake up and see the Institute and its management with their own eyes instead of seeing it through others, which has till now misled them.—Yours, etc.

XYZ.

AMERICA AND PEACE TREATY.

"BRITAIN WANTED ASSENT OF WHOLE AMERICA."

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 4.

In the course of a speech at Leeds, Lord Robert Cecil dealt with the attitude of America towards the Peace Treaty. He emphasised that Britain wanted assent not of one party in America but of the whole of America. He would rather have limited the assent subject to the reservation by the whole of important opinion of America than full complete assent achieved by deep division of American opinion. The objection to the Dominions' votes was based on an entire misunderstanding.

ENEMIES CREATE BAD BLOOD.

In international matters it was not the numbers that counted but the weight. The object of the Dominions' votes was not to enable them to support on every occasion the British view, but rather to enable them to express their views, or any differences they might have with Britain, and to get the full weight to which they were entitled. He contended that the subject had been used to create bad blood between Britain and the United States by those who were enemies of both countries.

GERMANY'S RATIFICATION OF PEACE TREATY.

PROCEDURE FOR JAN. 6 FIXED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
PARIS, Jan. 2.
Recd. 1 a.m., Jan. 5.

The procedure fixed for January 6th is as follows:—First, the Germans will sign the protocol which specifies the Reparation for the Scapa Flow sinkings; then the documents certifying the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles. Afterwards M. Clemenceau will hand the Chief German delegate, a letter containing the resume of verbal assurances that the allies are ready to reduce the quantity of tonnage demanded if Germany can prove that the amount is excessive.

SITUATION ON N. W. FRONTIER.

PEACE TERMS ACCEPTED BY MAHSUD ...IRGA.

DELHI, Jan. 2.

A Communiqué issued here says:—On the night of December 30th and 31st a raid was attempted near Ali Masjid by a party of tribesmen who were driven off leaving one killed. We had no casualties. On the 29th of December the Mahsud Jirga at Jandola handed the force commander a signed and sealed agreement accepting the enhanced peace terms in full. The Maliks of two small subsections the Abdullai of Makin and the Michi Khel were not present; otherwise the Jirga was fully representative. The Maliks were hopeful that they carried the opinion of the whole tribe in their decision but were nervous of small parties opposed to the settlement endeavouring to upset it by attacks on picquets etc. After the Jirga the Maliks dispersed to spread the news amongst the tribe. On the 29th the Derajat column advanced to Kotkai meeting with slight opposition from scattered tribesmen. Picquetting operations were carried out successfully on the 30th and 31st. On the former day small parties of tribesmen who sniped at our troops were dispersed by fire. On the 31st no opposition was encountered. Our casualties on the 29th were 1 killed 18 wounded and on the 30th 1 killed, 12 wounded, all Indian ranks. The majority of the Wana Wazir lashkar has returned home. A few are still reported to be collected in the Shahur and near Sarwakai and several small raiding gangs are left in the vicinity. On the 30th one of these made an unsuccessful attack on a convoy near Jatta causing casualties among the escort. Some Mahsuds under Mullah Fazl Din are reported to be still collected up the Tank Zam with the intention of opposing our advance.

Owing to a telegraphic error the total British officer casualties in the operations on the 19th December were at first reported to be sixteen. Reports now received by post shew that this number should have been six and not sixteen. The situation on other parts of the frontier is quiet and normal.

"NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The New Year's message from the Premiers of the British Commonwealth of Nations places in a nutshell the policy underlying the dismemberment of Turkey. The Premiers in their official capacity have not the privilege to pass the judgment that Christinity is the only potent force to bring about the satisfactory reconstruction of the world. Every one as such is no doubt at liberty to think in his own way, but the pronouncement of the Premiers in their red-tape interfere with the other religions of the world. Indirectly they are inviting public to accept Christianity and renounce their own faiths.

This brings into light the biassed-mindedness of the Premiers and shows that in all their actions they do what they profess to withhold from. As such it is a matter of great regret that in twentieth century also real freedom of will is not attainable.—Yours etc.,

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Business communications of every kind (concerning advertisements, subscriptions, change of address, non-delivery or late delivery of paper) should be addressed to the MANAGER and not to the EDITOR.

Editor, "The Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, January 5, 1920.

"AN INCURABLE HABIT."

The snobbishness of the "Saturday Review" takes away from the pride of the journal as it affects to be a pattern of good manners, but there is about it a candour and disdain of sham that always arrest attention. Very searching criticisms have been of late appearing in the "Review" on the motives of statesmen who parcel out territory and at the same time give homage to the high principles of freedom for which the nations of the world fought and won. With a refreshing intolerance of cant, the journal has been proposing methods of subjecting weaker nationalities to alien rule and appealing to the British to abjure all semblance of hyprocisy. When the Anglo-Persian agreemeen was announced, the "Saturday Review", in the course of a brief paragraph, explained that Britain got a protectorate at the price of two millions. Now we are told that "Egypt has suffered much, more even than Ireland and India, from the insincerity and cowardice of successive British Governments." How is that? Because the "Saturday ... half-way house between annexation and indepenence, especially when the, connection brings exclusive privileges for the stronger power. The journal has no patience with the amorphous state of understanding between two countries and would urge that the period of high professions must be promptly got over and the fact of annexation declared. The very bluntness with which it argues has the effect of sudden sunshine on a foggy morning, and we wonder how people would judge the plea that the word annexation should not be artfully displaced by polite phrases. The terms conquest and annexation are being thought disreputable. They are being relegated for use in the writing of past history. Still there is something unsatisfactory in the consciousness with which they are being dismissed as obsolete, and the "Review" is intolerant of camouflage. The late Mr. W. T. Stead, in the course of an interview with a Japanese minister, rallied him over the question of Korea and asked him what the intentions of Japan were touching that peninsula. The reply came that the intentions of Japan about Korea were of just the same kind as Britain entertained towards Egypt. Mr. Stead thereupon changed the topic. Japan does not now profess to have annexed Korea, it is only the people of Korea who complain. Loans, peaceful penetration, informal delegations, and protectorates seem to have driven the word annexation out of vogue.

The "Saturday Review" has, of course, no faith in mandates, taking the term as a modern pleasantry for an old idea. As a strong advocate of what it recommends as honest and straightforward course, the journal advises the British Government to annex Egypt and let the Egyptians know what they have to expect. It is precisely the comprehension of this candid friend, which makes the Egyptians shy at the term protectorate and call for the execution of the pledge of evacuation to which Britain remained committed for the space of a quarter of a century. The "Saturday Review" asks: "Why then do we not annex Egypt by word, as we have done in fact? Simply because British statesmen cannot cure themselves of the habit, bred by a life in talking to the gallery, of flourishing in the face of the world fine phrases about self-government, and progressive development, and national aspirations which no one knows better than themselves are words, words, words." The Journal then criticises the sonorous generalities and resonant platitudes of Lord Cromer as he discoursed on the "mission of Britain in Egypt. "If the speech" adds, "was meant for consumption in the bazaars, a piece of Asiatic rhetoric intended for consumption in the bazaars, we can only say that the time is past for such tricks of statecraft." The word "tricks" is perhaps a little too hard from a critic who inveighs against an incurable habit, for tricks involves conscious, deliberate deception. The "Saturday Review" will hardly accept that it is all a deception, though it has a mean conception of the ability of Asiatic rhetoric. Egypt is in Africa and it would be interesting if the Saturday Review" discoursed on African methods and their ineligibility.

This is one point, and it is the vital point which an answer to the speculations of the paper will be appropriate. For the "Review" says: "The Great War has just ended, and we should like to know what Power has a word to say against the annexation of Egypt by Britain? We ought rather to ask, what Power would not welcome the declaration that Britain had annexed Egypt. The answer is, Egypt, to which there is the retort that Egypt is not a Power and the matter must be settled on the issue of right and might. There is also the answer that if that course is preferred, Britain would convict herself of duplicity. British statesmen have solemnly pledged Egypt no less than sixty-one times that Great Britain never would annex Egypt. From the statement of an Egyptian in the British Press which is still uncontradicted, England pledged Egypt in those documents and declarations that she would never establish a protectorate over the country. Rather, Britain entered Egypt on promise of evacuation, which, it is a matter of history, has never yet been fulfilled. Mr. Balfour speaking on the Egyptian question recently announced that "we did not mean to abandon our responsibilities in Egypt" which has been interpreted as a notice to Egyptians that the occupation would be permanent. The protectorate was proclaimed in 1914 as a war measure to obliterate all the claims of the Sultan of Turkey who was in theory the Suzerain of Egypt. King George in his letter to the Sultan of Egypt characterised it as a step towards Egyptian independence. Rushdi Pasha, ... that the protectorate was meant to be temporary. On neither side was it expressed that the measure was of a permanent character. In fact, the permanence of the protectorate was claimed with the assent of the Peace Conference, after the war and without the consent of the Egyptians, who like the Persians, failed to get audience at Paris. It will take long for the people to be quietened into submission, because what they want is what they were promised, namely, their independence. Of the rights and wrongs of the Egyptian controversy, there is still time to consider. To think of the nation as a congeries of barbarians to be ruled with a strong hand, is to insult the people and forget the undertakings of the past. Now, the mission of Lord Milner is based on the recognition of the protectorate—a thing which the people respectfully repudiate. The Egyptian delegation has, therefore, issued a statement rejecting the invitation of the Milner Commission to present their case, what they want is complete independence which is their right and which was pledged by Britain in her repeated promise of evacuation. Lord Curzon argued that if independence was granted, Egypt might be tempted to coquette with alien neighbours. When his lordship defended the wisdom of safe-guarding Persia by the Agreement, he likewise argued that if that was not done Bolshevism might blow in. So it is apparently to prevent another master that possession is acquired now. And it is exactly this kind of plea which stinks in the nostrils of the "Saturday Review" which scorns the speech of Lord Curzon as a transparent piece of trickery. Its solution is "Annex Egypt" and it recommends it for the sake of honesty and in contempt of deception!

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT.

Few men have served their country with a more passionate and loyal devotion, few men have made a more lasting and constructive contribution to the self-realization of their country—and few have left this world with a heart more bitterly saddened with regard to the future of their country than Sir Horace Plunkett whose death Reuter announces this morning. Sir Horace Plunkett began his public life by holding himself aloof from party politics and, by devoting his entire energies to the work of agricultural education, improvement and development, he sought to bring together men of all political views in a common endeavour of building up and consolidating the material prosperity of the Irish people. With this aim, in 1894, he founded the I. A. O. S.—the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, which has accomplished a miracle in Ireland by the introduction of the co-operative movement among Irish agriculturists. It was mainly through his exertion and as a result of the report of the "Recess Committee", over which he presided, and which included Irishmen of all views, that a legislation was passed establishing department of agriculture and technical instruction in Ireland. Sir Horace Plunkett was appointed vice-president of this department, a position which gave him control of the department's operations. Through this department he continued to render invaluable service to his country till 1907 when he was made to retire from office. The cause of the retirement was the hostile attitude of the Nationalist party—an attitude which was the result partly of his having sat in Parliament in the Unionist interest and of his criticisms of the Nationalist Party in his famous book "Ireland in the New Century." Sir Horace Plunkett, in his criticisms, in effect, blamed the Irish Nationalists for neglecting wider issues such as the economic development and the bettering of the lives of the people, in their devotion to Home Rule. Of course, there was much truth in the criticism. But it is a criticism which can be laid at the doors of all patriots of subject nationalities struggling to be free.

All the best thought and energy and life of Ireland have been devoted towards the realisation of the one aim of securing that freedom and self-government which alone can provide the machinery for the full exercise of the faculties and powers of nation, nay, even for the revelation of those faculties and powers. That freedom and self-government must be the possession of every nation by right. To secure them has been the vain endeavour hitherto of the noblest and most gifted of Irish patriots. No efforts towards national freedom can be called wasted, but there is no doubt that the struggle for political emancipation of the country has, in Ireland, monopolised great energies and noble devotion such as could have been used for other services to the country equally fine. This has been Ireland's greater tragedy than that tragedy made bitter by continued betrayal by the British Government. It was the realisation of this tragedy more than any other thing which prompted Sir Horace Plunkett to labour for peace on the Irish question, in 1914, which informed, inspired and guided his greatest patriotic endeavour what time he presided over the Irish Convention and succeeded in formulating a scheme of Irish Government acceptable by the country as a whole, and which, finally, brought home to him, when he was driven to despair by the exasperating Irish policy of the British Government, to advocate the Dominion solution. But Sir Horace Plunkett lived just long enough to see the frustration of his life-long endeavour at conciliation—in the rise of Sinn Fein the strengthening of whose hold on the people has largely been the result of the policy of resolute Government and the failure to give timely and generous concessions. Now, as far as the bulk of the Irish people are concerned, any scheme of Irish conciliation formulated by the British Government has little chance even of serious consideration much less of acceptance. Thus has the great Irish tragedy been deepening: one by one the finest minds of Ireland have been imprisoned or driven from the country; or diverted from any great public service, except the struggle—which many of them have known to be hopeless—to secure for their country that right of self-determination for which the Great War was fought and won. That was the greatest sorrow of Sir Horace Plunkett's life.

Notes of the Day.

Non official Evidence Rejected.

After a week's cogitation, the President of the Disorders Committee has decided not to give released leaders an opportunity of leading evidence. The request was made of the Committee when the enquiry in the Punjab was just reaching completion; Investigation in other places had not yet begun and it was no difficult thing to have allowed a brief period for the hearing of independent evidence. By the terms of the enquiry no one has a right to be heard, because it rests with Lord Hunter as to who should be selected for examination and in what manner he ought to be examined. Nevertheless, a Committee anxious to
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S SESSION OF GRESS.

G DEBATE ON RMS ACT.

. GANDHI, JINNAH, PAL TYAMURTI.

S STIRRING LUDING ADDRESS.

F HOPE TO EVERY CORNER."

tion laid down in the original proposition would mean something not good for the country. Mr. Gandhi felt that he should at least have his own way and make his own position clear to the country. Through- ut his life he had stood for the principle of ompromise and for the spirit of democracy. e yielded to none in his regard for both these. n this matter of the amendment, it was not case of removing a word here or a word ere. He felt it was not right to have the ord "disappointing" in the original resolu- on. He had first given notice of an amend- nt differently worded to the one now be- e them. That was in more graceful lan- ge, Never mind grace of language, he , if he could get the substance in any r way. He objected to the word "disap- ting" because the omission of that word ld entirely represent his feeling. He ap- ed to Mr. Tilak and Mr. Das and other nds and said with them that they were fit responsible government fully now. He be- d that what they had got fell far short of Congress ideals, he believed that at the est possible moment they should get full nsible government. He was in agree- with Mr. Tilak and Mr. Das in regard ese points, but how were they going to their future? That was the question should address to themselves. Messrs. and Das said:—Let the country go as l we shall not give the lead to the y from this platform. The meaning andhi gave to it was:—"Our policy be obstruction. Co-operation; yes, but air." Mr. Gandhi said it should not the air. If there should be co-operation em lay down the conditions under which uld be and make their point perfectly

AN UNWORTHY ATTITUDE.

osition of Messrs. Tilak and Das was: hould we thank Mr. Montagu our ser- That was an attitude they might sym- with sometimes but he would say to at audience that it was an attitude y of them. Mr. Montagu, as Secre- State, had done one thing. He had e the opposition of Lord Sydenham this Bill and he had resisted all en- ent upon his liberal provision. To ent and that only Mr. Montagu de- heir wholehearted thanks. That was amendment meant. His amendment nt that they might not say that forms were disappointing in the sense word was used. If a man came to disappointed him he would not co- with him. If he got a loaf of bread as not enough, not properly pre- d had not sufficient condiments to uld use it and would take a bite. it would not be disappointing. His t was nothing more nor less than should seize the situation as it the country to-day. Mr. Tilak had they were going to make use of the ct. He had already told the coun- Monagu that he would take the tage. Let Mr. Tilak be true to e to the country. If Mr. Tilak y that going into the Councils he obstructions, let him say so. On of the propriety of obstruction attitude was this. Indian cul- ition was this. They trusted a nded the hand of fellowship. eror and Mr. Montagu had ex- nd of fellowship, let them not dvance. He would ask all of fully. If they were sufficient- should not be afraid of the hem tell the officials: "We ust you, we shall put you in a u resist us and the advance of u shall do so at your peril." nly attitude. If they believ- Reforms could be used as a or full responsible government ive Mr. Montagu his due and e thank you." If they said ry to it was: "We shall co- u." If they said: "We we know your intentions, we our intentions." If that was t them make it clear. Mr. d that position and said he n the length and breadth of say that they would fail of d best Indian traditions if the duty that their culture Gandhi would say: "We so far as the country's good shall obstruct you and de- if your purpose is in any iminish the glory of India." ndment. He again appeal- k and Das and everyone of rength of his service, which g but on the strength of the faith in their ... in the teaching of the "Bhagavat Gita" to grasp the hand of fellowship extended to them by Mr. Montagu. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

BOLD STAND BY MR. JINNAH.

The following is the full text of Mr. Jinnah's speech on the Reforms resolution:—

Mr. Jinnah supporting Mr. Gandhi's amendment said, the fact that there were three divisions on the Reforms Act resolution showed how grave was the situation, and the final decision rested with the delegates. They recognised that India was fit for responsible Government, and that at the earliest possible opportunity self-Government should be granted to India. There was no dispute as to those two principles. He took exception to the use of the word disappointing, as applied to the Government of India Act. The King's Proclamation demanded clearly, hearty co-operation between the Government officials and the people. What was Mr. Das's answer to that question? He gave no answer. Mr. Tilak on his way from Bombay to Amritsar, on behalf of the Home Rule League and the people of India, wired to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy promising responsive co-operation. Here comes Mr. Tilak, said Mr. Jinnah, on the platform and tells you that we want to use this Act. We will make the fullest use of it. We will get into the Legislative Council, we will accept ministerships, we will make the fullest use of it. May I know in the name of heaven, in the name of everything that is held sacred, why does not the Congress say so in the resolution, and give a true lead to those who are waiting outside for your opinion? Why should you deprive your countrymen outside that have looked upon the Indian National Congress as the final expression of the best feeling of the country? Why not give them the advantage of your opinion. On the other hand, I have no hesitation in saying on this platform, that there is a school in this country, whose intention is to obstruct, not to work the Reforms (loud voice no no). I am very pleased indeed, then that you have agreed with me that you want to co-operate (no, no). Proceeding, Mr. Jinnah said, I do not want to enter into the details of this Reforms Act, but I can tell you one thing that I have to the best of my ability tried to study the Reforms Act. I have no hesitation in saying that, if we take the opportunities which are placed in our hands by this Act, I have every hope that notwithstanding the statutory provision fixed for the ten years' enquiry, we shall have that enquiry earlier. Once our electorates which means five millions are formed, once our electorates have sent representatives to the various councils, once our countrymen have taken up the ministership, and once that Act is worked, which places as I say such opportunities and advantages in your way, then I say it will be impossible to resist the enquiry being held earlier. I therefore, ask you in all earnestness to please give your verdict. Declare from this Indian National Congress that you mean to co-operate.

MR. MONTAGU DESERVES RECOGNITION.

Touching upon the second part of Mr. Gandhi's amendment Mr. Jinnah said, gentlemen, you know perfectly well that I have not been unnecessarily guilty of expressing my thanks to the official or to the Government. I say and I entirely agree with those who hold that the thanks of the Indian National Congress are not to be given away cheaply. I entirely agree with it, and I say when this assembly expresses its thanks to a person it should be a matter of the greatest honour to the person to whom it is given, how high he may be. But we have to consider, whether the person whom you are asked to thank deserves your thanks, and that is the only question before you. Mr. Tilak says, you may thank Mr. Montagu. That is not the question. But does he deserve? I can only tell you, I am not friend of Mr. Montagu. I characterised his proposals before the Joint Committee, as proposals based upon timidity and prejudice. I had actually a tiff with Mr. Montagu, and he asked me in the Joint Committee: Is it not a fact that you never agree with the Government. Therefore I am no friend of Mr. Montagu. But I believe in one principle, that whether a man is a friend of mine or my opponent, when that man has done something great and when he deserves recognition, I am willing to raise my hand to him. I have no doubt in my mind, that Mr. Montagu has laboured in a manner which I tell you on my own personal knowledge, no other Englishman has laboured for the reform for India. You may believe me, Mr. Montagu had the greatest difficulty in his way from every direction, and I tell you that it would have been impossible for any other man in England to-day to go as far as Mr. Montagu has gone. Now are you not going to express your thanks to Mr. Montagu. Mind you, you are not giving universal thanks, not general thanks, but simply confined to one specific measure, and that is the measure of reforms. Continuing the speaker said, that Mr. Montagu had still to go through that hard test, which would be in connection with his action regarding the Punjab situation. I pray, and I trust, said Mr. Jinnah, that Mr. Montagu will act rightly. May God give him strength, may God give him a right sense of justice and he will rise like the greatest of Englishmen that ever lived and see that the wrongs of the Punjab are avenged to the fullest extent. We are not thanking him for that now. We are simply confining ourselves to one particular point about which we have got sufficient evidence. Ladies and gentlemen, you ask any particular individual of the various deputations that went to England, whether it be the Congress deputation or whether it be the Moderate deputation and I think nobody will deny that he has done his best, and overcome a tremendous opposition in England and he defeated them. The Government of India's despatch of March 5th, a most reactionary despatch, was thrown by the Joint Committee in the waste paper basket. I do not wish to take up your time, for it is now for you to decide whether we should express our thanks to Mr. Montagu for what he has done in connection with the reforms. I trust that on this occasion, this house will give the right lead because it is this lead which the country must follow and will follow.

MR. B. C. PAL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Pal, in moving his amendment to the Reforms resolution, said the situation was Mr. C. R. Das, had moved the Reforms resolution before them at the request of the Subjects Committee. They found there were differences of opinion and after seriously considering the position they accepted the position that either Mr. Gandhi or he and his friends, consistent with loyalty to truth as they saw it and their conscience could arrive at any compromise or yield ground. His reason for adding the clause about their working the Act was to clear misapprehension in some quarters that the Congress was not giving any lead to the country. "The lead of the Congress to the country was certainly not that boycott of the Reform Act. It should be used with a view to attaining full Responsible Government early. One cannot say beforehand how they work to the Reform Act because they could not conceive any possible and impossible situation that may arise. That he would ask every one whom it may concern to note that they intended to contest every sea in the Councils with those who might vote with bureaucracy. They would also educate the electorate of the privileges and powers conferred on them by the grant of franchise, and make them give the polling in their entirety, and if they were fortunate to secure nationalist majority in the Council they would see the will of the majority was respected by Government. Under the Reform Act, a provincial Governor was more autocratic than under the present constitution. For now the Governor was only a single individual in the body of Governor-in-Council, with his three Executive Councillors, and had to submit to the majority in Council. But under the Reform Act, as regards transferred subjects the will of the Governor was supreme. Therefore if the Governor respected the will of the legislature they would co-operate with him, but instead of he flouted popular will, they will have to play obstructions.

HALTING NATURE OF REFORMS.

As regard to Mr. Gandhi's amendment of the introduction of His Majesty's Proclamation in it, he was strongly against incorporating any reference to the Proclamation in the Congress records. They have thanked His Majesty for the Proclamation, and also decided not to make ungracious references to it. Mr. Gandhi had said he accepted the statement that India was fit for Responsible Government and that Reforms were inadequate and unsatisfactory and words quoted from the Proclamation stated the Reform Act introduced a new era and could Reforms admitted to be inadequate and unsatisfactory be said to introduce a new era. There term "inadequate" related to the condition of things and meant the Reforms were not adequate to meet the nees of the situation. The term "unsatisfactory" was personal and meant India was not satisfied with it and did not give what India's civilisation and culture entitled India to get. Now they were asked to assume their co-operation but his question was with whom and for what common purpose? According to the terms of the Proclamation, they were to be in leading strings and to gradually attain full Responsible Government while they thought themselves immediately fit. He had heard, in his youth, as early as 1860, said Mr. Pal, the promise of self-government in Lord Ripon's time but since then, 30 years had elapsed and they were still far from their goal and what guarantee was there that they will have no similar fate to the spirit of the Royal Proclamation. They would co-operate with Government when it meant advancement of the country and obstruct if the countdy's interests demanded the same. He would not take his stand on the Royal Proclamation for India's fitness to Responsible Government. He can explain Mr. Gandhi's objection to the term "disappointing." only on the ground that Mr. Gandhi did not expect much more than what the Reform Act gave. He had no objection to the Congress thanking Mr. Montagu for it did not amount to much.

MR. SATYAMURTHY'S SPEECH.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, speaking in support of Mr. Das' resolution on the reforms, said Mr. Gandhi had taken great objection to the word disappointing in regard to the Reforms Act. In calling it disappointing they were only respecting what they have incorporated in their Resolutions in their last Congress sessions. The amendment to delete the word disappointing was thrown out after a prolonged discussion. He would draw the attention of the Congress to the memorandum submitted by the Congress Deputation to the Joint Committee on the Reform Bill and many of those defects taken objection to in the Bill still remained in the Reform Act. The use of the term disappointing reflected truly sentiments of Indians and was nothing but a mere statement of fact. He personally was frankly disappointed at the Reform Act. He had expected more from Great Britain that had proclaimed from housetops she was fighting for liberty and freedom of smaller nationalities and subject races. The Congress Deputation and the Labour Party in England had called the reforms disappointing. Was the Congress going to repudiate them and say that it disagreed with its representatives in England and did not consider the Reforms disappointing? If the Congress deleted the word disappointing it will be doing a disservice to the country. The civilised nations of the world were watching how India received the Reform Act and by accepting the amendments they would be allowing a wrong impression to spread abroad that India was satisfied with the reform. As to Mr. Gandhi's insistence on the use of the word co-operation he would point out the European communities have not loyally responded to the Proclamation and he did not want the Congress to commit itself or undertake responsibility for the failure or success of the reforms for that is what the Congress will be under-

(Continued on page 10.)

STRIKE STILL SPREAD[...]

NEARLY 80 MILLS CLOSED.

EVERYTHING QUIET IN MILL DISTRICTS.

INTERVIEWS WITH MILL OFFICERS AND MILL-WORKERS.

SECOND DAY.

The second day of the labour trouble in Bombay saw the extension of the cotton mill operatives' strike, about twenty-five thirty more mills closing down on their men refusing to work. On Friday when the strike commenced, the workers in about twenty-five mills struck work, and yesterday the operatives of another twenty-five to thirty mills went out, bringing the number of mills closed to over fifty, which is more than half the total number of cotton mills situated in and about the city of Bombay.

PEACEFUL BEHAVIOUR OF STRIKERS.

A drive round the mill districts at Tardeo Jacob Circle, Parel, Supari Bag Road, Worli and Dadar showed fore than half the member of the mills lying idle. This, however, does not quite correctly apply to the mills situated at Tardeo, for most of them were found working, but the majority of those in the other districts had closed down. Yesterday morning the operatives of some of the mills did not go to work at all, while those of some others started work at morning but came out in the course of the day. The strike appears to be spreading slowly but steadily. In no area did the operatives of more than one or two mills come out at a time, but one heard of a mill closing down first in one district, and then another. News would arrive of men going on strike at Parel or Supari Bag Road and the next mill one would hear of as having closed would be at Worli or some other extremity of the city. This result was due to the strikers going home directly after leaving work and refraining from making demonstrations. In fact the strikers have behaved in a perfectly peaceful manner ever since the commencement of the strike on Friday. In a few cases some of the strikers did make demonstrations in front of mills which they found still working, shouting out to the men to come out and throwing stones at the mills. But such incidents have fortunately been very few and the strike has proceeded in a very orderly manner.

A SMALL DISTURBANCE.

One incident that marred the otherwis perfectly peaceful character of the strik was a small disturbance near the Elphin stone Mills, which fortunately, however, was not attended with any serious results. It would appear that this mill opened as usual in the morning and the men started work. But shortly after, a crowd composed of the operatives of some other mills, was seen approaching it. The demonstrators started throwing stones at the mill, and in order to avert further trouble, the authorities of the mill stopped work. A posse of Police officers and men came up shortly afterward on getting news of the disturbance, and dispersed the crowd. Except for the closing down of the majority of the mills, the districts are wearing their normal aspect, for as stated above except in extremely few cases, the strikers have refrained from making demonstrations. The shops in the mill districts are open as usual and everything is going on in a very peaceful way.

Almost all the mills along Parel Road and at Worli have closed down, including the Morarji, the Dinshaw Petit and the Sassoon and Currimbhoy group of mills. Among the mills that are working are the Mantkji Petit, Jivraj Balu, Shivlal Motila and Alliance Cotton at Tardeo, the Madhavji Dharamsi at Foras Road, and the Kohinoor and Tata mills at Dardar. Some of these mills are working with half the number of workmen.

THE MILITARY ACTIVITIES.

The military have been posted at several points in the mill districts. And they have also been kept ready at most of the mills. The City Police, have made the Jacob Circle "chowkie" their temporary headquarters, where a strong posse of officers and men has been posted. Mr. F. C. Griffith, the Commissioner of Police, Superintendent Cauty, Khan Bahadur K. J. Petigara, Inspectors Smith and Jeffries and other officers are here the whole time, looking after the arrangements. The Presidency Magistrates were also present here the whole day and night yesterday by turns.

All the liquor and toddy shops, in the mill areas were ordered to be closed yesterday until further orders.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The second day of the strike shows no improvement in the situation; if anything the whole outlook is worse than it was on Friday. More mills have have closed entirely. The Parel district, which is the centre of mill industry in the island has given the lead and with rare exceptions almost all the mills had to close down; the mills at Dadar and Tardeo, however, are more fortunate in that they have not yet had to shut down, but the strikers say that it is all a question of time for the pinch is felt equally by all, whether they are working in a mill at Dadar, Parel or Tardeo.

THE RIGHT TO LIVE.

The Police and military have been kept ready for all eventualities, but there is not the slightest chance of anything uneventful taking place. All the mills again are being guarded by the military, either Indian or European. But the fact that not a single crowd of strikers was to be seen until the evening, and there is no likelihood of any fracas taking place in the night. The men are not only peaceful and quiet, but have shown a most reasonable frame of mind, and if they are out on strike it is not for creating trouble, but to vindicate their right to live, and live in a city like Bombay, where the conditions of existence are getting intolerabe, and almost impossible. What with the increased price of all sorts grains and food-stuffs, the rack-renting and the high prices of cloth, etc., the unrest that is almost universal in the labour world must have taken possession of the Indian labourer also.

ROOT CAUSE OF THE STRIKE.

As already stated above things have come to such a push in the city that living, not even decent living, is almost impossible owing to the unbearable economic conditions prevalent. The prices of staple food are jumping up every day and profiteers are running amok. No opportunity is allowed to go away without its bringing the necessary quota to the pockets of the latter-day rich. And all this is happening under the very eyes of a benevolent Government Controller who sits quietly with the righteous consciousness of duty done. It is almost impossible to unravel the mystery of this enormous daily rise. Mills and their agents are simply rolling in wealth, as one can see from the Share Market quotation of any mill scrip. Prices are soaring high on account of the present and the future prospects of these mills earning enormous dividends. That much for the prosperity of the mill industry. And what about the condition of the mill-labourers, by whose toil and sweating the rich get richer? What is their position in the prosperity of the mills? How have they benefited by the increased profits of the factories? When people and the capitalistic press speak of 50 and 80 per cent. rise in the wages of the labourers no attention, not even superficial, is paid to the rise in prices since the last increase was given. It is no use talking glibly about so much rise without taking the surrounding circumstances into consideration.

WANT OF TRADE UNIONS IN BOMBAY.

The very fact that the mills have been profiting in spite of a small rise in wages shows that there is much scope for a further substantial rise in the pay even if the economic distress of these men were not considered. The labourer has every right to share the prosperity of the industry for which he works. It has been possible to exploit the Indian labourer to this extent in the absence of trade unions powerfully to back up their claims. One is surprised at the moderation of the demands so far put forth by the mill-workers, a total increase of something like 85 per cent. over the pre-war wages. The pity of it is that the men in Bombay have got no authoritative spokesmen and unions to fight their battles.

Up till the evening of Saturday the men had not come to any definite decision in regard to their demands and consultation was going on between the various leaders and their legal advisors. The question of giving a definite and particular shape to their legitimate demands is still undecided but the poor men are idle and not working. There cannot be the least doubt that the demand for a higher wage is warranted by the present circumstances, but unless concerted action is taken and united demands put forth, and that immediately and at once, valuable time will be wasted and unnecessary loss suffered both by the workers and their employers. It is a happy sign of the times and the general intelligence of the workers that no disturbances have taken place anywhere.

FOOLISH AND MEAN INSINUATIONS.

It is stated in some of the papers that outsiders are at work and at the bottom the whole trouble. That is a suggestion as foolish as it mean and no sane man can entertain it for a moment. The men know what they are about, and their demand is clear and insistent. They want a wage on which they can not only exist for the benefit of the capitalist, but live for their own sake.

NO PROSPECT OF IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT.

In some of the mills notices have been put up asking the men first to return to their work and then put forth their demands for the consideration of the mill-owners. Unless there is more reasonableness show on both sides it is feared that no amicable settlement can be arrived at.

The men went to their particular mills usual in the morning, but did not go in to their work. After loitering about for a time they quietly dispered. No trouble took place anywhere.

THIRD DAY.

The Bombay mill operatives' strike con-

(Continued on page 10.)

...'S SESSION OF CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 9.)

taking upon itself and in the wake of that it will follow that they allowed their fitness or otherwise for responsible Government to be questioned or judged by the way in which they worked the reforms. The necessity for declaring and reaffirming on every occasion to their fitness for full responsible Government rose from the fact that they had still people amongst them who out of slave consciousness seriously asked if they were really fit. There it was why they declared their fitness. That all whom it concerned may note it.

Continuing, Mr. Satyamurti said he had returned from England and he will assure the Congress that excepting the British Imperialists the British did not question India's fitness for full responsible Government. The Congress should also remember the Western civilisation was of recent origin and short duration. While the Indian civilisation was hoary one and had been sung by poets as a land of wealth and culture. What was their position now? India which was fabulously wealthy in days of old was now abnormally poverty and income per head officially admitted was less than one anna and within the last one century they have had 31 famines costing 31 millions of lives, and the average life of an Indian was 23 against the natural age of 70 and what care was the Government giving to the needs of the country? Out of 91 1/3 millions nearly 41½ millions were allotted to army and navy and a pittance 4½ millions for Education and 2½ millions for sanitation were allotted. Until they had full responsible Government they could not do justice to the pressing needs of the country, and therefore it was an imperative necessity they should have full responsible Government. If only they were united in their demand for full self-government not even Great Britain can stand in their way. As to thanks to Mr. Montagu he had no quarrel as a formality. He did not think it necessary for the Congress to say about the working of the Reform Act for it automatically became constitutional law of India and in the absence of any resolution boycotting, it is meant that they will utilise it, co-operating or obstructing as the country's interests may demand. The Congress and the people of India cannot allow themselves to be either frightened by the Punjab occurrences and repressive measures as the Rowlatt Act or coaxed by the crumbs like the Reform Act.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

A RECORD ATTENDANCE.

AMRITSAR, Jan. 2.

The fifth and last sittings of the Congress opened on Thursday at 11 a.m punctually with a heavy agenda to be gone through. The Reform resolution with two amendments to it, one by Mrs. Besant unreservedly welcoming the Reform Act, and the other by Mr. Gandhi deleting the term "disappointing" in the original resolution applied to the Reform Act and recording thanks to Mr. Montagu and offering co-operation to carry out the Royal Proclamation, occupied the lion's share of the time of the Congress. There was a heated discussion and passionate speeches on all sides, a noteworthy feature being the absence of acrimonious references in the debates, which occupied full five and a half hours of the Congress from 11-30 to 6 p.m. The fifth sitting was unparallelled in the Congress record, having lasted for nearly ten hours—from 11 a.m. to past 8 p.m. without any interval. It would be safely asserted that the sitting would have dragged to a still late hour in the night if the open division of the House on the Reform question had really taken place.

The compromise arrived at between the Das and Tilak party on one side and Mr. Gandhi on the other side, came as a surprise, but an agreeable one to the Congress, which showed its approbation by prolonged and loud cheering on the announcement of the compromise. Till late in the afternoon all hopes of compromise had been given up by the people and Mr. Pal's attempt to find a *via media* by his amendment fell flat on the House. To appreciate the immense sense of relief felt by the House one has to remember the Reform resolution had been the apple of discord for nearly three days within closed doors in the Subjects Committee and vigorous canvassing had been going on in several delegates' camps two days earlier. To add to the difficulties on one side, Mr. Das was backed up by Mr. Tilak and other leaders, while on the other side Mr. Gandhi by himself was sufficient to command attention, backed by Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah, and according to the belief in many quarters, Pandit Motilal Nehru also. Mrs. Besant had been bravely fighting with her usual cheerfulness a forlorn cause, as evident by the handful supporters that voted in her favour, even though the House gave a patient and respectful hearing to Mrs. Besant's able and masterful presentation of her view-point, followed by the militant speech of Mr. Bomanji and the persuasive appeal of Mr. Telang.

Compared with its previous four sittings the last sitting was austere and solemn as suited the occasion. Many a conscientious delegate was heard openly debating which side to vote, being swayed either side by the eloquence and arguments on the respective sides. It is extremely difficult to say how an open division had it been pressed on the issue between Mr. Das and Mr. Gandhi would have resulted though the probability seemed to indicate either side would have won by a narrow majority.

After the Reform debate was over, a number of resolutions were passed, put from the chair, the Hon. Mr. Gokaranath Misra explaining them and putting them on behalf of the President who had not yet recovered his voice. The resolution regarding the Declaration of Rights was taken up last, it being the first announced. It was a controversial resolution, but when the time came for moving it to the relief of the delegates, agreement had been arrived at by a judicious retouching of Clause 1 and deletion of the contentious Clause 7 on the question of local militia and their use and was carried unanimously.

This Congress had been a record congress in the number of delegates, which numbered 8,000, including "Kisan" delegates, while Delhi claimed only 5,000 and also in its sittings and character and nature of debates, which reached a high level maintained throughout with rare exceptions. But the greatest unique feature has been the occurrence of sensational events day after day, which began with the Proclamation and release of leaders and agreeable surprises in store for the delegates every-day, ending with the resolution of the Moslem League on non-killing of cows on Bakr-Id Day.

At the modest calculation not less than 16,000 people must have gathered at Amritsar for the Congress from all parts of the country.

DEMAND FOR A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LATER.

In the Congress agenda to-day following the Reform resolution stood a lengthy resolution on a Declaration of Rights and the names of Messrs. C. R. Das and Mr. Mahomed Ali were put down as the proposer and the seconder respectively. When this resolution was reached, Pandit Gokarnath Misra who was acting as spokesman for the President, announced that it would be taken up later as there were differences of opinion in regard to it. Eventually when the other resolutions on the agenda had been put one after another from the chair and passed this resolution on a Declaration of Rights, was taken up. The resolution on the agenda paper ran as follows:—

"This Congress is emphatically of opinion that in the immediate and imperative interest of this country as well as of the whole British Empire a statute should be forthwith passed by the Imperial Parliament to guarantee the civil rights of His Majesty's Indian subjects and embodying the following provisions:—

1. British India is one and indivisible and all political power is inherent in the people thereof to the same extent as in any other people or nation of the whole British Empire.

2. That all Indian subjects of His Majesty and all subjects naturalised or resident in India are equal before the law and there shall be no penal or administrative law in force in this country whether substantive or procedural of a discriminative nature.

3. That no Indian subject of His Majesty shall be liable to suffer in liberty, life, prosperity or in respect of free speech or writing or of the right of association except by a sentence by an ordinary court of justice and as a result of lawful or open trial.

4. That every Indian subject shall be entitled to bear arms subject to the purchase of a license as in Great Britain and that the right shall not be taken away save by a sentence of an ordinary court of justice.

5. That the Press shall be free and that no license or security shall be demanded on the registration of a press or newspaper.

6. That corporal punishment shall not be inflicted on any subject of His Majesty save under conditions applying equally to all other British subjects.

7. That a militia of His Majesty's Indian subjects shall be established by law in the cities and towns and in rural parts divided into units for the purpose. No regular force shall be employed for the suppression of international disorders except when the militia are found inadequate and under an Act especially passed for the purpose. In suppressing disorder and restoring order no armed force shall, unless it is attacked, interfere unless the crowd has been three times summoned in the name of the King-Emperor and of the law to disperse and has not done so until after a reasonable time.

8. That all laws, ordinances and regulations now or hereafter in existence that are in anywise inconsistent with the provisions of this Statute shall be void and of no validity whatever."

AMENDMENTS.

Pandit Gokarnath announced that an agreement had been arrived at in regard to this resolution. In Clause 1 it had been agreed to delete the word "whole" before the British Empire. It had also been agreed to delete Clause 7 relating to the militia. The resolution in its amended form was then put from the chair and passed.

DEWAN V. P. P. RAO'S SPEECH.

Dewan V. P. Madhava Rao in thanking on behalf of the delegates, Swami Shraddhanand and the members of the Reception Committe the Punjab from official hands they thought that the venue of the Congress might have to be changed. But Amritsar overcame almost insurmountable obstacles in the way and had earned the distinction of having held most successful, most numerously attended and an epoch-making Congress. Not a little of the success was due to the indefatigable exertions of the members of the Reception Committee and he desired to make special mention of the selfless work of Swami Shraddanand, whose name was one to conjure with in Northern India, ably and willingly assisted by the Secretaries and office-bearers and members, and in spite of sorrow and suffering of Amritsar, had given one more proof—if proof were necessary—of India's supreme fitness for full responsible Government. Delegates came to Amritsar as pilgrims and returned, he felt sure, with the fresh determination to make Indian nation among the nations of the world. Mr. Madhava Rao also expressed cordial appreciation of the devoted and willing services rendered by the volunteers who had fully justified the high hopes entertained of the youths of India a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Swami Shraddhanand and the members of the Reception Committee amidst prolonged and long cheers.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND'S TRIBUTE.

Swami Shraddhananda, in acknowledging the thanks, apologised for the inadequacy of the arrangements that were made to receive delegates from different parts of the country. The present special session of the Congress at Amritsar had one salient feature. It had awakened the Punjabies who were falling in death-like sleep. They had been made to stand on their legs and they realised that they had sympathisers in their sufferings. He was glad that his appeal for funds was fully responded to on behalf of the Punjab. He would like to assure all Indians that they would in future shoulder the national cause. Then he named individually all those who had worked to make the Congress a success. Proceeding, he announced, that over eight thousand delegates attended. He said he was a Sanyasi, and as such was resuming his duties and handing over the political reins to the Punjab leaders.

THE KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

APPEAL AND WARNING TO BRITISH STATESMEN.

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON VICEROY.

(From a Correspondent,)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 2.

The second session of the All-India Khilafat Conference opened on the 31st December, in the Congress pandal at Amritsar, in an unprecedented enthusiasm and solemnity, when about twelve thousand people were present. Mr. Shaukat Ali, the great Muslim internee who was released only to arrive here on the 30th December, presided. Among others were present Mr. Gandhi, Swami Shraddhanand, Maulana Abdul Bari Sahib, Mrs. Besant, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Mahomed Ali, Dr. Ansari, Haziq-ul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulvi Zafarali Khan, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Syud Hossain, Dr. Kitchlew and Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhury. The proceedings began with a recitation from the Holy Qoran. The following resolutions were then passed:—

(1) "This meeting of the All-India Khilafat Conference held at Amritsar expresses, on behalf of the Indian Musalmans, its profound devotion to the Commander of the Faithful, the Successor to the Holy Prophet of Islam. May peace and blessing of God be upon him, the servant of the holy places, the Sultan of Turkey. May his temporal and spiritual power last for ever, and hope that His Imperial Majesty will begin to accept the expression of their faith and allegiance."

(2) "This Conference further requests its President to cable the message of the Indian Musalmans to His Imperial Majesty."

(3) "That in accordance with the decisions of the All-India Khilafat Conference held at Delhi two representative deputations of Musalmans should proceed to England and America before the 15th January or at the latest by the end of January and that the Viceroy be requested as early as possible to accord permission to the deputations and to forward to His Majesty the King-Emperor and his Ministers by cablegram the request that the deputations be received by them and also to intimate their departure to Mr. Syud Hossain and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew."

DEPUTATIONS TO ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

(4) "That a deputation consisting of the following Muslim representatives of India should immediately wait upon H. E. the Viceroy in order to obtain his permission for the deputations to proceed to England and America, and that the President of the Conference be requested to ascertain the date that will suit his Excellency's convenience for receiving the deputations:—Seth Chotani Sahib, Sir Fazulbhoy, Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan, Haziq-ul-Mulk H. M. Ajmal Khan, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Mr. Mohamed Ali, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Mr. Mumtaz Hussain, Hon. Saiyed Raza Ali, Mr. Syud Hossain, Maulana Abdul Bari Saheb, Hon. Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, Agha Safdar Sahib, Maulana Hasrat Mohani."

(5) "That a representative Muslim deputation be sent to Constantinople so that tendering, on behalf of the Indian Musalmans, it may express humble devotion and sentiments of Islamic brotherhood before the Commander of the Faithful, Successor of the Holy Prophet, the Sultan of Turkey. It also resolves that arrangements be made for sending this deputation so far as possible along with other deputations proceeding to England and America."

(6) "This meeting of the All-India Khilafat Conference held at Amritsar expresses its extreme sorrow and regret that the demands of the Indian Musalmans regarding the Khalifat Iazirta-ul-Arab, holy places, and the preservation of the *status quo anti bellum* of the Ottoman Empire have not yet been acceded to, and that, on the contrary, utterances of the Ministers of the British Crown from time to time give rise to strong suspicions that the representatives of the British Government do not desire that these demands should be acceded to. This Conference, therefore, deems it absolutely essential to declare that the Indian Musalmans still stand firmly by these demands which the Law of Islam made it incumbent upon them to formulate and express and the Conference desires to declare in the clearest possible manner that if the British Government will accept terms in the Peace Conference as may be inconsistent with the requirements of our faith, in that case our attitude will be governed by the obligations vigorously imposed upon us by our faith. For this the British Government alone will be responsible."

(7) "That a Khilafat fund be immediately opened and the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay, be instructed to make the necessary arrangements for the collection of at least a sum of ten lakhs of rupees from every part of India. It also requests the Indian Musalmans in Bengal and the Khilafat Committees, in particular, to render every possible assistance to the Central Khilafat Committee in this connection."

ANTI-KHILAFAT PROPAGANDA CONDEMNED.

(8) "This Conference is of opinion that the attempts made by some of the Government officials in Sind against the objects of the All-India Khilafat Conference held at Delhi, call for special attention of the Bombay Government. This Conference, therefore, trusts that such officials will not only be warned for future, but will be awarded proper punishment to prevent the recurrence of such proceedings."

(9) "That the constitution framed by the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay, be printed and circulated among the various districts and Provincial Khilafat Committees of India, and their opinions be invited thereon, and that a session of the All-India Khilafat Conference be held as soon as possible at Bombay, at which the draft constitution may be discussed and approved."

APPEAL TO VICEROY TO RECEIVE DEPUTATION.

Moulana Shaukat Ali has sent the following telegram to H. E. the Viceroy:—"As President of the Amritsar session of the All-India Khilafat Conference I have been directed to request H. E. the Viceroy to be pleased to receive a small deputation consisting of the leading representative Musalmans of India to lay before him the views and religious statement of responsibilities of Musalmans, in connection with the Turkish question. I trust his Excellency will be pleased to receive such a deputation and that an early date in January may suit his Excellency's convenience. The names of the members of the deputation will be forwarded when desired for his Excellency's approval."

A meeting of Jamaiati Ulemai Hind, at which the Muslim ulemas from all parts of India were represented, resolved that in their view "the Secretary of State for India and Messrs. Mushir Hussain Kidwai Bhargri and Hashim Isfahani to represent Indian Musalmans, must be deputed at present to settle the Khilafat and Turkish questions, otherwise they fear the settlement may be made against the united wishes and religious requirements of the Muslims, and thereby create extreme unrest amongst the millions of Your Majesty's Muslim subjects. The meeting begs Your Majesty will command the present to act accordingly."

PANDIT MOTILAL'S CONCLUDING ADDRESS.

"CARRY MESSAGE OF HOPE IN EVERY NOOK AND CORNER."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 2.

The following is the full text of Pandit Motilal Nehru's concluding address, which was read on his behalf by Dr. Kitchlew

Fellow Delegates, Before I say anything in reply to the flattering words and the over-generous terms in which Dr. Satyapal and others have referred to me and my humble services in your cause, I have to apologise to you for not being able to address you myself, as I should have liked to have done. As you are aware the loss of my voice has severely handicapped me in fulfilling my duties towards you. It has been a great sorrow to me and it will be a cause of deep regret to me that on this occasion, when you gave me this great opportunity of serving you, bodily infirmity should have compelled me to fall short of the ideal, I had set before me. Fellow delegates, for the praises you have given me, for the kindness and the indulgence you have treated me with, for the co-operation you have shown to me, I thank you. It is due to your patriotism, your cheerful acceptance of all the suffering that a long stay in this season in a strange city is bound to cause, that this Congress has been the unprecedented success that even its opponents declared to be. The number of delegates and visitors who have this year flocked to the standard of the Congress has beaten all previous records. The want of accommodation unfortunately made it necessary to stop the registration of delegates as an early date. It is to the great credit of these unregistered delegates, that they have recognised the necessities of the situation and have refrained from pressing this grievance out of their sense of patriotism. It is this growing feeling of sacrifice, this readiness to accept pain that makes me hopeful, may confident of the great future of our motherland. In this province, the holy dand of the Punjab, in the ever memorable year 1919, strange things have come to pass. We have seen on the side of the people, the expression of a feeling of unity, a desire to act corporately, a will to do service in the common cause, in the face of tremendous odds. Out of evil cometh good, and out of the hell-fire through which this fair land has passed have been forged the iron bonds of unity, which its enemies will try in vain to break. The union among the various communities of this great country, which our greatest men and women have been trying to bring about, is at last an accomplished fact, and God willing, will never again be broken. Our Mahomedan brothers in the Moslem League assembled have generously, I may say, nobly adopted a resolution calling upon their co-religionists to abandon the sacrifice of cows at the *Bakri-Id* festival, which has in the past been a fruitful source of trouble and have thus advanced the cause very substantially. The first fruits of the union are already visible on the horizon. The rest will follow in quick succession, if only we take to concentrate ourselves on our duty. Duty must be done for duty's sake, the fruits will take care of themselves.

OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF CONGRESS SESSIONS.

Fellow-delegates, the outstanding feature of this session has been the great discussion which you have witnessed in the open congress to-day, a feature which has been conspicuous by its absence in our past deliberations. The disadvantage, the inconveniences which this procedure entails in the existing state of our constitutions are obvious enough, but the spirit which lies behind these divergences of opinion is only to rejoice at showing as it does how every invidual among us is becoming more and more keen in the cause of our beloved country and what is more now each one of us while not forsaking his individual opinions and beliefs is yet willing to work in co-operation with the others in this great assembly for the good of the country.

I quite agree with Mrs. Besant that this is the true spirit of democracy which as it grows may ultimately necessitate some changes in our constitution, the practical inconveniences of which have been partially brought home to you to-day.

To Swamy Shraddhanand, the chairman of the Reception Committee and the members of the Committee and the many volunteers, I offer my grateful thanks, in which I feel sure, you will all join with me. Under the Swamiji's guidance they have laboured assiduously and greatly contributed to the unique success of this Congress. Fellow delegates, the work that lies before us is the spreading of this spirit of organised democracy of what I have spoken throughout the length and breadth of this country. Until not an individual is left without an active desire to do his share in the great work of the uplift of this great and ancient land it is for you to carry the message of hope in every nook and corner. For, in spite of the atmosphere of gloom that has surrendered us in this city of martyrdom. I see a very bright prospect before us. On this new year's day let us make this sacred resolution. Hard work is needed. But I am confident that each and every one of us will do his very best with single minded devotion to the cause of the country that is so dear to us. In this confident hope I bid you farewell and trust we shall meet again under happier auspices.

Fellow delegates, I once again thank you for the courtesy that you have extended to me and all the kindness you have shown me.

STRIKE STILL SPREADING.

(Continued from page 9.)

tinues to spread, and practically the whole of the industry is at a standstill. Out of the eighty-four mills situated in the city, only about half a dozen were found working yesterday, nearly eighty having closed down on account of the men not turning up for work. On Saturday evening more than fifty mills were noticed lying idle, and yesterday morning the operatives of about thirty more mills did not come to work, and as stated above, only about half a dozen mills were found working yesterday. Sunday is a working day when there has already been a holiday on the week days, and as the New Year holiday fell during last week, the mills should have been working yesterday in the ordinary course. But not more than five or six mills worked yesterday, and most of even these half a dozen had not all their men working, some going on with only half their usual number of workmen and others with a still lesser number.

The progress of the strike continues to be marked by the perfectly peaceful behaviour of the strikers. Everything was quiet in the mill district yesterday and localities had their normal aspect except for the fact that no mills, with an exception here and there, were working and the presence of the military pickets stationed at all the mills. Mr. F. C. Griffith, the Commissioner of Police, and Messrs. Sharp, Manley and Lynch-Blosse, Deputy Commissioners, and other Police officers, with a large number of men were again present the whole of yesterday at the temporary headquarters at the Jacob Circle "chowkie," where also were present Mr. A. H. S. Aston and other Presidency Magistrates.

An order was issued on Saturday afternoon closing liquor and toddy shops situated in the mill localities and it was later on extended to the whole of the city. All these shops consequently remained closed yesterday also.

INTERVIEWS OF MILL MANAGERS.

On Saturday a representative of "The Chronicle" visited the Apollo, Union Prospect, Kaiser-i-Hind, New Islam, Morarji Gokuldas, Finlay, Swan, David Sassoon, the New Great Eastern, Kohinoor, Phoenix, Alexandra, Hindustan, Hongkong, Bradbury and Khatau Makanji Mills and interviewed the Managers of some of the mills and some officers. Asked the reason of this strike, first they started saying that the workers struck work suddenly, without telling anything to them beforehand, nor demanding anything. When our representative contended that there should be some reason which they knew, they gave out that the workers required (1) the bonus, which they were to get on February 7th, to be paid now (2) they required 15 per cent. more in their wages (that is 50 per cent. more, for they are already getting 35 per cent. more) (3) the hours of working should be reduced to 10 hours. Asked as to the attitude of the employers towards these men, they told us that they had been treated by the mills sympathetically and they were meeting them to consider certain things concerning the workers

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SHIELD.

Our representative had also an opportunity of interviewing some of the workers and their Mukadams or Head Jobbers. Having asked them, why they had struck all of a sudden, they told him that the Mill-owners were aware of this strike. Asked if they expected to derive any benefit by staying away, they said that their employers were aware of

ENQUIR... AT ... ABOUT 30 ... RELEAS... (From ... The speci... the party ... missioner G... the party ... Setalvad a... Gujarat m... and Pandit... ing togeth... low, Lord ... the Enqui... Seth Amb... zapur not... mittee ... Wadi has ... sittings. ... siderable ... Lahore ... fortal... accom... is ju... out ... of a... or m... with ... point ... to l... tee ... ness ... like... K... I... cee... rel... ev... di... ac... S... I... I... PR... M... Dec... aba... have ... arriv... das ... Ab... tra... 5... ti... m... te... 54... wi... al... an... de...

A-

REBUILDING OF WORLD

CONCENTRATED EFFORT NECESSARY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 4.

Mr. Lloyd George in the New Year's message to "the Manchester Daily Dispatch" says.—"We did farewell to the fateful year which has witnessed the signing of peace which alike is a token of victory and a warrant for hope. Whether the New Year will be rich with promise or end in despair depends upon ourselves. We have reached the time when concentrated effort is essential to rebuilding of the world. If we quarrel among ourselves we shall impair our strength and retard our progress but by united action based on common purpose and inspired by the spirit of general good will the nation add to the glory achieved by her sons in battle and accomplish the great task of restoring prosperity and well-being of our people.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Jan. 4.

The Foreign Honour's List in the New Year's ...onours includes K. C. M. G., for Mr. Edgar ...onham-Carter, Judicial Official in Mesopo...mia, Mr. Frederick Butler, Director of ...verseas Tarde Department, Sir Percy Cox, ...is Majesty's representative at Teheran and ... M. G. for Mr. Robert Hodgson, Consul at ...ladivostock.

COLONIAL OFFICE LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 4.

The following are included in the Colo...l Office list of the New Year's honours:—...C. M. G. Mr. William Herries, Minister ...Railways New Zealand; Dr. George Par... Organising Secretary of Rhodes Scho...hips. C. M. G. Mr. John Innes, for...ly Judicial Commissioner Federated Ma... States; Mr. Malcolm Stevenson, Admi...rator of Cyprus; Mr. Henry Thompson, ...ervator of Forests, Negeria. Knight... Mr. Ralph Combe, Chief Justice ...ria; Mr. Gerald Goodman, Judicial ...missioner Federated Malay States; Mr. ... Hutchins in recognition of his services ...ry in various parts of the Empire. ... Lieut.-Col. Beattie, West African ...Force; Mr. Frank Mclellan, Direc...riculture Zanzibar.

...ATLANTIC FLEET.

...G IN MEDITERRANNEAN FOR LONG CRUISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Jan. 4.

...lantic Fleet is going for a long cruise ...diterranean to carry out joint manoe...th the newly-constituted Mediterra...t under Admiral De Robeck. This ... display of naval power such as has ...een by the present generation.

...HORACE PLUNKETT.

...GREAT IRISH PATRIOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Jan. 4.

... of Sir Horace Plunkett is an...

... Plunkett was born in October, ... educated at Eton and Oxford. ...89 he was engaged in cattle ...e promoted Agricultural co... 1889. The Irish Agricultural ...ciety was founded by him in ...he Vice-President of the De...riculture an Technical Ins...land from 1899 to 1907. In ... Hon. Fellow of the University ... He was the Chairman of ...nvention in 1917-18. His ...ns are "The Rural Life." ... United States, some Tenden... ...rn Medicine and an appeal to ...ert Ireland. He died at the

...OLD-UP AT DEPTFORD CINEMA.

(... SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.
...Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 4.

...ld hold up has occurred ...nema. Two men with a ...y's taking but the plucky ...shier brought the police

...F HONOUR.

...ED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Jan. 3.

...hes of British officers ...y List No. 943, Indian

...WOUNDS.

...nt. L. F. C. Arnold.

...DISEASE.

...ol. R. J. Bradley,

...r Longdale Smith,

...DED.

... T. Catterson
... W. Howard.

MILNER COMMISSION.

INVITATION TO EGYPTIANS TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

REJECTED BY CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF EGYPTIAN DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 31.

Telegrams from Cairo report that the Central Committee of the Egyptian Delegation has discussed at length the proclamation by Lord Milner inviting Egyptians as a whole and representative individuals to approach the Commission and speak candidly. Subsequently, the Committee issued, a statement rejecting the invitation to meet the Commission and reiterating their demand for complete independence.

WAR GRATUITIES TO ARMY OFFICER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 31.

Mr. Montagu has decided that war gratuity is payable at one shilling and four pence a rupee to the officer, who being in India or Mesopotamia on August 4th, 1919, drew gratuity there in rupees or would normally have done so, had circumstances permitted.

BROMLEY BYE-ELECTION.

A COALITION-UNIONIST VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Dec. 31.

The result of the Bromley Bye-election:—
Lieut.-Col. Cuthbert (Colition Unionist). 11,148
Hodes (Labour) 10,077

VISCOUNT GREY AT NEW YORK.

TO SAIL FOR ENGLAND SHORTLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Nov. 4.

WASHINGTON.—Viscount Grey has departed for New York whence he will sail for England on January 3rd. At Viscount Grey's request no special steps have been taken to arrange for a visit to President Wilson.

PRESENT GERMAN STRENGTH.

FORCES KEPT IN CONTRAVENTION OF PEACE TREATY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Nov. 4.

It is authoritatively estimated that the present strength of the German forces is over a million composed of an army of 400,000, a Navy of 12,000, the Zeitfreiwilligen, (who are temporary volunteers or army reserves) of 150 to 200 thousands, the Einwohnerwehr or Civic Guards of 300 to 400 thousand and the Sicherseitspolizei or armed constabulary of 40 to 50 thousand. The last three bodies controlled by the Ministry of the Interior are regarded as a contravention of the Peace Treaty and this fact has been notified to Germany by the Supreme Council.

PRINCE OF WALES' NEXT DOMINIONS TOUR.

GOES TO AUSTRALIA IN SEPTEMBER

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Nov. 4.

Reuter learns that while details of the Prince of Wales' tours in the Dominions are not yet arranged there is reason to believe that he will leave England on the Renown in March next for Australia and New Zealand via the Panama returning to England about September. He will probably visit India in the cold weather of 1920-21 and his next Dominions tour will be to South Africa.

DEATH OF CAPT F. G. BIRD

COMMANDER OF DOVER DRIFTER PATROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 31.

The death is announced of Captain Frederic Godfrey Bird.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 31.

The P. & O. steamer Caledonia to-day landed at Plymouth 1,500 troops from Mesopotamia, India, Egypt, Constantinople and Salonika.

PARIS.—The Minister of Finance, speaking in the Chamber, stated that France was already able, thanks to Germany, to pay fifteen milliard of marks for military pensions and ten milliards for the benefit of occupied districts.

MARSEILLES.—The last Indian detachments in France, totalling seven thousands, have assembled in Marseilles. They will leave France within the next three months.

MESOPOTAMIA—A "WHITE ELEPHANT."

SIR JOHN HEWETT'S REPORT.

A WARNING BY "THE TIMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 31.

Commenting on Sir John Hewett's report on Mesopotamia "The Times" emphasises that any further proposals with regard to Mesopotamia must be closely examined from the financial point of view. We will be confronted with heavy annual charges for the occupation of Mesopotamia, also serious capital expenditure, especially on Baron and on irrigation, while an army of occupation will assuredly be necessary. The operations on the mountains in the north and east Mesopotamia since the armistice have apparently been far more considerable than the public have been allowed to know. Government should prepare a detailed narrative of these operations and the nation would then be better able to judge whether there is the prospect of a series of unending local Campaigns on the confines of Mesopotamia such as have embarrassed us on the Indian frontier for half a century.

The "Morning Post" says we are apparently going to undertake the administration of Mesopotamia for the benefit of the League of Nations which will be overshadowed by Germany. The British public must keep a vigilant eye upon the doings of our statesmen, if Mesopotamia is to be saved from the British Empire.

OPERATIONS IN RUSSIA.

AN AUTHORITATIVE SUMMARY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Nov. 4.

An authoritative summary of the operations in Russia during the last fortnight shows that the Russian morale in North Russia is good and that there is nothing to fear from the activities of the present Bolshevik forces

The Esthonians continue to repel the concentrated Red attacks.

The Letts are likewise throwing back the attacks.

In the Ukraine General Petlura's army is broken up and General Petlura is no longer serious factor in Russian politics.

In South Russia General Denikin's retreat continues owing to the overwhelming Bolshevik forces which are evidently attempting to reach the Sea of Azov (from which they are less than hundred miles distant) with the object of splitting up General Denikin's forces.

In the East Russia the Reds are driving back General Dutov's weaker forces towards the Mongolian frontier. The Allied contingent on the railway is withdrawing eastwards in conjunction with the main Siberian army.

MORE GERMAN DECEPTION.

DISCOVERY OF SALES OF HORSES AND CATTLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Nov. 4.

The Reparation Commission has intervened in connection with the large sales of German horses and cattle to neutrals, the discovery of which illustrates Germany's continued deception, as she recently represented that she was unable to comply with certain Allied reparation demands owing to the necessities of agriculture and the revictualling of the population.

UNEMPLOYED INSURANCE BILLS.

PROVISIONS OUTLINED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 4.
LONDON, Dec. 31.

The Unemployed Insurance Bill extends insurance against unemployment on contributory basis to substantially the whole employed population between the ages of sixteen and seventeen. The total number of workers, manual and non-manual affected is estimated at 11¼ millions as compared with 3½ millions covered by the existing scheme.

Opportunity is given for industries to contract out of a general scheme by setting up special schemes such as may be approved by the Minister of Labour giving equal or superior advantages. The scheme comes into operation on October 1st 1920. Agriculture and domestic service is not included in the scheme. The other exceptions include persons other than manual labourers earning more than £250 a year the employers of the public authorities, police and railway servants or the employers on other than statutory underaking where such persons are entitled to the rights under the Statutory Superannuation Fund making insurance against unemployment unnecessary. Teachers in the public and elementary schools and persons in receipt of pensions or unearned income of at least £26 may claim exemption. The weekly contributions vary between threepence a week for girls and sixpence a week for men, employee and employer contributing half each with the State adding a sum equal to onehalf of these contributions. The rates of benefit vary from six shillings a week for girls to fifteen shillings a week for men.

RELEASED LEADERS.

LAHORE'S ROUSING WELCOME HOME.

THE CITY EN FETE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 2.

Lala Duni Chand, Lala Harkishen Lal and Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhuri, the three Lahore leaders who proceeded to Amritsar immediately after their release to attend the Congress, returned to Lahore this evening and received a rousing reception from the people of Lahore. About forty thousand people had gathered at the railway station and as soon as the train arrived people greeted them with loud cheers and shouts of "Lala Duni Chand Ki Jai", "Lala Harkishen Lal Ki Jai" and "Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Ki Jai." A procession was formed from the railway station and the leaders, who were seated in motor cars, were taken through the city, the whole of which was *en fete*. Streets and shops were richly decorated with flags and bunting and costly gold embroidered clothes, flowers and rose water were showered on them all along the route and enthusiastic crowds welcomed them with shouts of "Jai, Jai." Thousands of women showered flowers from the balconies and roofs and cheered the leaders. The whole city, particularly the route through which the procession passed, was illuminated and there was a display of fireworks at several places. The Anarkali Bazar had been profusely decorated and the illuminations there and at the Commercial Buildings were brilliant.

WELCOME TO ALI BROTHERS.

Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali, who also came to Lahore to-day from Amritsar by motor, received a similar welcome. The Ali brothers were also taken in procession through the city and thousands of men and women cheered them and greeted them with shouts of "Mahomed Ali Ki Jai", "Shaukat Ali Ki Jai." The procession of the Ali brothers, however, did not pass through Anarkali or pass the Commercial Buildings as the brothers went to the railway station direct from the Lohari gate in order to proceed to Delhi on an urgent message from Dr. Ansari. People who had made elaborate arrangements at Anarkali Bazar for their reception were disappointed at their sudden departure.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS FROM LAHORE JAIL.

It is understood that 155 persons were released from Lahore Central Jail and the Borstal jail on the evening of the 1st of January.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS IN PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 3.

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Punjab Government:—In consequence of recommendations made by the Judges who reviewed the sentences passed by Summary Courts in connection with the disturbances of last April, orders have been issued for the release of 97 prisoners still in jail. In connection with the King's recent Proclamation orders have been issued for the release of 241 more prisoners convicted by Martial Law Commissions and of all persons convicted by Summary Courts appointed under Martial Law whose sentences have not yet expired.

GERMANY AND ENFORCEMENT OF TREATY

RATIFICATIONS TO BE EXCHANGED ON JAN. 6.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Nov. 4.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council has decided that all measures relating to the enforcement of the Treaty must be arranged before January 6th when it is expected that the ratifications will be exchanged. After the enforcement of the Treaty Germany must surrender without delay 192 thousand tons of harbour material which she has agreed to give up. The remainder of the material claimed must be given up within the thirty months.

FRONTIER OPERATIONS.

MARCH ON KATKAI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 1.

According to a Jandola telegram the following message has been received from Kotkai dated December 29th:—At the Jandola Jirga to-day the Maliks accepted the British terms without reservation, including the Shahhur road and surrender of rifles clauses, but pleaded to be allowed to disinter and remove their numerous dead buried by us after the action at Pioneer Picket. This request was granted. They further begged that we should not advance further into their country, but General Climo firmly refused to limit his action and said the blockade would continue until the surrender of rifles was complete.

General Skeen's column has arrived just south of Kotkai close by the caves, in which the tribesmen sheltered from air raids and shell fire. A long column left the camp near Mandanna Kach at eight this morning, but had not proceeded far before Musakhan's and Fazlidin's men commenced to snipe. By ten-thirty Lewis guns and artillery were used to keep down the fire. Soon after noon the site of the camp was reached and strong detachments were sent out to the hills east of Kotkai, where the enemy appeared to be lodged in considerable force. We sustained a few casualties. Kotkai itself has not yet been entered.

FIJI INDENTURE...

CANCELLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 3.

The following telegram has been received to-day from the Secretary of State—

The following telegram from the Governor of Fiji is received at the Colonial Office: January 2nd. On unanimous advice of Executive Council and with concurrence of the Council of Planters and majority of elected members, I have issued order cancelling all indentures of East Indian labourers from this day. Please inform the Government of India. Rodwell.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

VICE-CHANCELLOR ON FUTURE OF STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Lord Ronaldshay as Rector presided over the Convocation of the Calcutta University this afternoon to confer degrees on those who had passed the B. A., and B. Sc., examinations. A second Convocation will be held on Monday over which Lord Chelmsford will preside. There were five hundred and sixty-one B.As., of whom forty-five were Mahomedans, and one hundred and seven B. Scs.

Lord Ronaldshay in his speech made a lengthy reference to the University Commission's Report.

The Vice-Chancellor, Sir Nilratan Sarkar, addressing the students said:—The introduction of the constitutional reforms will open up to you new opportunities of service in the cause of our Motherland and afford you wider facilities in various fields of national activity. Many avenues of employment, so long practically closed to you will be thrown open. A large number of Indians will be recruited to the higher services. Fortunately, India is at this moment at the starting point of a new era of industrial and economic development. This will create opportunities not only for a large number of Indian industrialists but also for a vast army of trained experts and scientific men. You may also expect larger opportunities of employment in the higher military services and in addition a considerable number of educated persons will be needed to take part in public affairs and to advance the political progress of the country. As graudates and under-graduates of this University, you will have to train and fit yourselves for these new responsibilities. In order that you may be able to prepare and equip yourselves for your new opportunity properly and well, it is imperative, that you should above all direct your attention to the many problems of social reform that await solution. This reform should amount to a radical reconstruction of our social fabric. The entire social machinery must be readjusted to meet the new and altered conditions. Alike for the successful working of the constitutional reforms, for the much needed development of industries, for the improvement of public health in for the mental and physical efficiency of the people, for the elevation of the so-called depressed classes and for the uplift of the womanhood of India, it is demanded that we should at once launch on a bold and comprehensive scheme of social reconstruction.

A POONA GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you be so kind as to allow me to point out an existing grievance through the columns of your valuable paper.

Last night, the 31st ultimo, on leaving the Napier Cinema at 10 o'clock I invited some friends to Cornaglia's Restaurant. On reaching the shop at five minutes past ten, we found it closed and the Manager refused to serve us.

I understand this restaurant is licensed to keep open till 10-30 or 11 p.m., and would like to know whether it is lawful and right for the Manager to close at 10 o'clock and refuse to serve customers. I quite understand him doing so on ordinary nights, when there are but few customers in the shop. In fact it is the custom at this establishment for the waiters to turn up the chairs and place them on the tables ready for the place to be swept long before 10 p.m., Unlike the Cinemas in Bombay one cannot get a drink at any of them in Poona. If this could be allowed it would be a privilege that would be much appreciated. In close proximity to the Napier Cinema there is another very nice Restaurant, namely, "Cafe de Luxe." This Restaurant is only allowed to sell beer. If whisky and soda could be obtained there it would be much appreciated also and make one quite independent of the indifference shown them at Cornaglias.' In any case I think the Manager of Cornaglia's should have stretched a point and kept his shop open as long as permitted by his license on such an occasion as "New Year's Eve."

Thanking you for allowing me to take up so much of your valuable space, which I trust will be the means of attracting the attention of the proper authorities, I enclose my card and subscribe myself.—Yours, etc.,

DISGUSTED.

Poona, January, 1.

A NGLO-INDIAN AND DOMICILED EUROPEAN ASSOCIANION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD Jan. 3.

At a meeting of the Central Council of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association held at Allahabad, Lieut. Col. H. Gidney I.M.S. (retired) J.P., of Bombay was elected provisional President, vice Mr. J. H. Abbott and it was decided to remove the Central Office to Bombay.

...ND THE EMPIRE.

MRS. BESANT AND THE OUTLOOK.

"I FEEL WE SHALL WIN THROUGH."

"I feel we shall win through," Mrs. Annie Besant said recently to a representative of "The Observer", who asked whether, amidst the turmoil of the world East and West, she has not something hopeful to say about the future of India and its relations to this country.

Mrs. Besant, dwelt, as she was bound to do, in full answer to the question, on the difficulties of the present moment—difficulties caused by the situation in the Punjab, the alleged abuses, now the subject of inquiry, of martial law there—and some uncertainties concerning the Reform Bill; but, on the whole, if these difficulties can be removed, she regards the future as bright.

"I think the position at the moment," she began by saying, "is a little critical in consequence of the way in which the troubles in the Punjab have been treated by the Government of India, so that much depends on the investigations made by the Commission or inquiry and the action taken by the Government here on their report."

To make this matter clear she referred to Mr. Malaviya's "searching questions" to the Government of India "upon martial law in the Punjab.' There are more than a hundred of these questions, of which the following may be quoted as examples:—

How many aeroplanes were sent from Lahore to Gujranwala on April 14, and by whose order?

How many bombs were dropped from those aeroplanes, and how many shots fired from machine and other guns?

What was the total number of casualties due to them?

By whose orders were the military sent to Jallianwallah Bagh on April 13, and with what instructions, if any?

Were the people assembled entirely unarmed, and were there also a number of children among them?

Was the order to fire given by any magistrate, or did the military act on their own initiative?

Did the officer who fired warn the people assembled and give them time to disperse before giving the order?

How long did the firing last and how many rounds were fired?

What was the total number of persons killed, wounded who subsequently died, and wounded who recovered?

Were any steps taken, after firing, for the disposal of the dead bodies and the treatment of the wounded?

"INTOLERABLE HARSHNESS."

Describing Mr. Malaviya's questions as a serious indictment against the Government "Suppose," Mrs. Besant said, "the answers show there has been extreme harshness and a most improper use of the powers of the Government by martial law, then unless the Government here has the courage to deal with it strongly and bring its agents to trial, I am afraid the position in India will become very difficult, because on this question there is no difference of opinion; the moderate leaders are remonstrating as strongly as the extremists.

"With regard to the Reform Bill, we hope the Joint Committee will widen it out a little on the question of finance. Unless it gives fiscal autonomy and control over the Budget, and unless it introduces a little responsibility into the central Government, the Bill will not be regarded as satisfactory. But if it does make these changes I think the enormous majority of the politicians of India will do their very best to make it a success.

"Personally, I feel confident that if Mr. Montagu had a freer hand he would do very much more for India than he has been able to do. The Cabinet seems, unfortunately, to be divided. Money interests, particularly those of the mercantile community are very strong, and it is very hard to fight for him. We all feel very grateful to him and to Lord Sinha for the way they have carried out the fight they have had. Both, under all the circumstances, have done very well."

FIRM FOR UNION.

Having stated these difficulties in the situation, Mrs. Besant turned to the other side of the question. Here she was able to say much that is hopeful. "India is very anxious," she said, "to remain united as part of the Empire and is not seeking to break the tie and become independent. She is perfectly well aware that in the present condition of Asia, she would not be able to defend herself if she were attacked. For forty years she has been disarmed, and without the help of Great Britain, in whose hands lie her whole military power, she could not defend herself.

But, quite apart from this consideration, she believes that England is really a lover of freedom, and that an alliance with her, and being part of the commonwealth, on equal terms like the dominions, is best. "Personally I hold that view too, very, very strongly. I think the two countries are necessary to each other, and that both gain a great deal by the union. Hence if the Reform Bill can be carried in a way which will enable India to begin building up her own household and managing her own affairs I believe the future is very bright.

"Many of us have been working for this end for a number of years, and it is only quite lately that there has been a certain declination among only a few who have got discouraged and angry to talk about separation, but that has not had any echo in India at all.

INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

"Then, again, India as a free nation among other free nations of the Empire, will be of enormous value in the Pacific Ocean. Australia has a population of only about four millions, and is quite incapable of defending her own coast line. The north is tropical, and can only be thoroughly cultivated by coloured men. In the Australian Senate not long ago one of the senators spoke of this matter and pointed out that if India had home rule it would be the best defence of Australia, because she is comparatively near.

"The objection Australians have had to Indians is not racial, but economic. They have been afraid if they admitted them as workers that capitalists might dump down a lot of them and so interfere with all they have won in the fight for just wages. But to-day in India we are getting a trade union movement, which is to be represented at the Labour Conference at Washington, and an effort is being made to see what can be done to bring the artisans and mill people into line with the workers over here. At present they are working twelve hours a day and their wages are only £1 a month in Madras and about £3 in Bombay. Discussion at Washington will turn very much on the question of hours and wages and now they can be regulated as between West and East.

"Taking it on the whole," Mrs. Besant added, "I look at the prospect as exceedingly hopeful. I feel we shall win through."

A MEETING OF DEMOBILISED OFFICERS

THEIR POSITION AS REGARDS AUXILIARY FORCES BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

About four hundred and fifty demobilised officers in Calcutta met last evening at Fort William to consider the position of ex-officers in relation to the Auxilliary Forces Bill which is shortly coming up before the Imperial Government.

Colonel H. F. Hobbs who presided said:—There are about one thousand ex-officers at present in Calcutta. It is obvious that only a comparatively small number of these ex-officers could be observed as officers under the new Bill. I would here point out that a temporary committee as strong as possible under the circumstances has been formed and has formulated the following resolutions:—(1) That ex-officers should not be compelled to serve under the existing I.D.F. regulations. (2) That ex-officers should not be compelled to serve in the rank as private soldiers under any compulsory scheme. With regard to two resolutions the Temporary Committee were unanimously of opinion that it is absolutely essential that they should be passed by the general meeting as unanimously as possible, that is, refusing to serve compulsory under the present I.D.F. scheme and secondly under any alternative scheme as privates (applause). I would point out that in passing these resolutions it should be clearly understood that the committee whom you will be presently asked to elect will not thereby be restrained from submitting at a personal interview with the proper authorities a counter-proposal which has already been drafted and will be read to you. It is desirable to form an Ex-officer's Association at Calcutta. (3) That such an association be hereby formed and that the subscription pro tem be fixed at Rs. 10 per annum and that this meeting appoint a committee for the association. The object of this association is really to have a body by whom the resolutions of this meeting may be carried into effect. It is also hoped to amalgamate this association with a similar organisation already formed in Madras, Singapore and Bombay. (4) That this meeting agrees that some form of organised service for local defence and for maintaining the efficiency of ex-officers is necessary and that the committee of the association be empowered to formulate a scheme and submit the same to the authorities.

Colonel Hobbs then proceeded to read his scheme which was as follows:—In view of the considerable number of ex-officers in Calcutta estimated to number from 1000 to 1200 and for whom it would be difficult to find suitable positions in the I.D.F. it is proposed to form a special battalion to be officered either by ex-officers selected from its rank or regular offices appointed by the responsible military authority. This battalion will serve the following purposes:—(a) As an infantry unit for local defence, (b) as a unit for the supply of a reserve of officers for the Imperial Army, Indian Army, and to feed the I.D.F. when and if opportunity occurs. The battalion will embrace all arms (including armoured cars and tanks) and in addition to its training as an infantry unit it will have instructors and classes for mounted infantry engineers and artillery. It is proposed that the various branches would form their own section platoons or even companies according to strength and that all ranks be given every encouragement to maintain their efficiency as officers in their own particular branch of service. In fact the matter of efficiency would be made essential to their remaining in this unit. It is considered that in addition to Calcutta a unit of this kind could be formed in Bombay probably also in Madras and possibly in Assam. This scheme if accepted and approved will, we think, go a long way towards solving the difficulties we are confronted with.

MAIN OBJECTS OF THE SCHEME.

I would ask you to note that the main objects of this scheme are:—(1) To give ex-officers the opportunity of serving in a unit under conditions that would be both congenial and suitable to them, at the same time giving them every encouragement to maintain their efficiency as officers, (2) further to provide the Imperial Government with a cohesive unit of experienced and well trained men organised for instant use locally or with experienced trained officers in time of emergency.

After Colonel Hobbs had concluded the resolutions were put to the vote. Seven officers inside the hall voted against the resolutions 1 and 2, the others were carried unanimously. A strong committee was formed which included Lieut.-Col. Hobbs (President), Lieut.- Col. Hudson, Lieut. Col. Scott, Major Carey-Morgan, Major Dodds, Major Treasure, Captain Hodgkinson, Captain H. Pearce, Captain Templeton, Captain Searle and others representing all arms of the service. The meeting dispersed after Colonel Hobbs had answered one or two questions.

THE TRAMWAY CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a report that has been published in your paper regarding my claim for the refund of an anna from the Tramway Company. Will you kindly allow me to put the proper facts before your readers? A great deal of stress seems to have been placed on the judgment of Mr. H. B. Tayabji, the second judge, as reported therein. The judgment which Mr. Tayabji gave was due to the judge put-in implicit faith in the word of Mr. Lucas, the Traffic Manager of the Tramway Company and admitting his statement to the effect that the Transfer Regulations had been placed before the Corporation and were properly sanctioned. This statement was deliberately made to support the case of the Tramway Company as they were defending the same, as per the Transfer Regulations Nos. 2 and 4 tried to support them by "Bye-laws" 12 (2) and 15.

The judgment of the Hon. Judge was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on 18th October 1918, wherein you proclaimed the "Validity of the Transfer Regulations" in large-typed letters. What appeared in the "Chronicle" was supposed to be the certified copy of the judgment as given by the Second Judge. The judgment that was published has been touched up here and there. There were additions and omissions, especially the references to Exhibit No. 5. The "Tramway Guide—and a certain portion of the Judge's decision wherein he pointedly showed what he considered to be an unfortunate circumstance on the part of the company had been entirely left out. The unfortunate circumstance referred to here was that instead of issuing a transfer ticket to Musuem West from Abdul Rahman Etreet—a single line tract they issued the same from the Corner of Grant Road via Churni Road Junction, Girgaum, Dhobi Talao, etc., further up the same line where there is a double line and a direct ticket is issued.

My case did not come under the Transfer Regulations. The action of the Tramways Company confirmed the opinion I had formed from the way they tried to answer my letter that they were "not playing the right game" with me and I appealed against Mr. Tayabji's decision.

By referring to your issue of 14th December 1918 it will be seen that Mr. Javeri and Mr. Dadachanji ruled the Transfer Regulations invalid and adopted the only proper course and tried my case under "Bye-laws and Regulations" which are properly sanctioned by the Municipal Corporation and the Governor-in-Council. The Company calls these "Bye-laws and Regulations" as "Bye-laws" to suit their own purpose. Mr. Javeri rectified the error which Mr. Tayabji had inadvertently made by accepting the word of Mr. Lucas in the Lower Court by pointedly asking Mr. Lucas whether the Transfer Regulations had been sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council as they should be. Mr. Lucas had to admit that "they were not." After making this admission the Traffic Manager walked away. Mr. Javeri also cracked a joke with Mr. Vicaji, the Barrister, who appeared on behalf of the Company regarding the "Section Tables" and Mr. Vicaji had to admit that the Section Tables were admitted to be a kind of a "Chinese Puzzle" by certain members of the Corporation. The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha's name was put forward as being the gentleman who had chosen to give that name to the Section Table. Really speaking it was Mr. Baptista who gave that name and Sir D. E. Wacha had expressed his opinion and was deadly against the introduction of the Transfer Regulations and Section Tables and went so far as to ask the Corporation to throw the same in the waste-paper basket.

Mr. Javeri went on the right track when he said that the fare is paid as per bye-law No. 10 and that the Ticket is issued as per bye-law No. 11. Mr. Javeri's statement is confirmed by what is stated in "Notes to Passengers" No. 2 and No. 3 and 4 which says on the payment of the fare see that your ticket is rightly clipped *for the station you want to* go and that if the car you board does not proceed to *your destination* a transfer ticket will be issued to you which will enable you to perform *your journey* without the payment of an additional fare.

Unfortunately, Mr. Javeri did not read the Bye-law No. 12 (2) rightly. He did not construe the meaning of the words "destination station" punched on the ticket in a proper manner. The meaning of this Bye-law goes to prove that the "Passenger or intending Passenger" (see Bye-law No. 8) who boards the car is to be given a ticket upto a *certain distance he asks for and wants to go and this* becomes the Passenger's "*destination*," and it is to be punched on the ticket by the conductor exactly as requested by the Passenger himself. And if the Passenger after going to that distance "changes his mind" and wants to go further than the distance rightly clipped on his ticket in a car then only can the Tramway Company ask the Passenger to pay a penalty to the company for performing the additional journey and asking an extra amount or additional fare for performing that additional journey. This Bye-law defines the right of the Pasenger to go up "to the place he wants to go" and also defines the right of the Company to levy a fresh charge for making the additional journey. This is in confirmation to the Tramways Act No. 21 and this has been a standing rule since the Tramway Company was introduced in Bombay in the year 1874 and this has been a kind of a common law between the Passenger and the Company. The Commissioner himself has admitted that *it is the distance* that is marked by the Conductor on the Passenger's Ticket at the request of the Passenger himself. The Tramway also admits "the right of the passenger" to ask for the farthest distance possible than the place he exactly wants to go to if that distance falls within the limits of the anna fare. They also admit the fact that to allow a passenger "to change his mind" and proceed further than the destination he asks for i.e., as per the contract he made with the Company in the first instance and had his ticket clipped to that station would tend to fraud and that the Company would not be able to keep a proper check on their servants (See Vol. 34 Mun. record.) Their contention as to fraud being practised cannot be denied if they allowed passengers to proceed further than the destination clipped on the ticket without the payment of an extra fare, provided that the destination station is properly clipped. If the destination station is not what the Passenger asks for and *something else* then the Ticket given is a wrong ticket and it can never be said *"to be rightly clipped for the station you want to go"* (see "Notes to Passengers" in the Tramway Guide); and no penalty as per the Tramway's Act, Section 21, can ever be exacted for the same. Here in my case the fact is admitted that I asked the Ticket for Museum West and the Ticket that was given to me was Dhobi Talao and that latter station was not the one for which I tendered my money as a legal fare for travelling "from any one point to any other point South of Lalbang". The fares on the Tramways Company's system being authorised fares and can never be made "subject to Regulations", the deed of concessions made between the Corporation and the Company in the year 1905 comes in their way. The deed of concession says:—

5. Authority to the Prmoter:—

(a) to take tolls, fares and charges for the use of the Tramways at rates to be fixed subject to the approval of the Corporation, it being understood that the passenger traffic over the Tramway iine comprised in the present undertaking uniform fare of one anna from any point to any other point will be charged, (She page 13 Tramway's Papers.)

If Mr. Javeri had construed the meaning of the word "destination stations" punched on the ticket as explained above he would have decided the case against the Tramways Company. Mr. Tavabji construed the Bye-law in quite a different way as per section tables wherein the Tramways Company cleverly gave the word "Destination Station" a technical meaning in order to get over the Bye-law No. 12 (2) and the deed of concessions and in order to support their contention they quoted Bye-law No. 15 which Mr. Javeri ruled out of order as it referred to the "Transfer Regulations" which were proved to be "ultra vires". Mr. Tayabji also remarked about the contention that we had been raising all along that the fares can never be made subject to Regulations. He took the word "Subject to Regulations" in the literal sense as they appeared and this led him to come to the conclusion that the Company can charge a fare of 3 annas as allowed by the Tramways Act, and they also led Mr. Javeri to make a remark that the petitioner "was placed on the horns of a dolemma" etc., on that account.

It will be seen from the above how Mr. Javeri after ruling, that the word "Regulation" in Bye-law No. 15 referred to Transfer Regulations, which he held to be ultra vires and read the word "destination station" as the same destination station as has the technical meaning in the Section Tables—a part of the Transfer Regulations and upheld the decision of the Lower Court. It was an irony of fate that he did so. I am sorry that my case was not argued out in the High Court and thrown out on account of the question of jurisdiction coming in its way, as I have been given to understand. As for the contention raised by the Company that they had power under section 24 of the Act to make Regulations and Bye-laws for regulating the travelling "in and upon" any carriage belonging to the Company the Deed of Concessions further says:—

"In applying section 24 of the said Act the right of the promoter to make Regulations shall be recognized to be subject to the necessary Legislative or other authorities on their *behalf being first obtained*....." See page 11 Tramways Papers.

Instead of first obtaining the necessary permission the Tramway Company seem to have adopted the Policy of doing things first and then just bringing the matter to the notice of the Corporation who "nolenes volens' accept them. Several Bye-laws have been made in that way. New lines have been actually been opened and brought to the notice of the Corporation and then published in the Government Gazettee "day after the fair" with impunity. Half anna transfer ticket has been issued from 1st of February 1919 and brought to the notice of the Corporation after several months under the guise that it was "a concession." No doubt it was a concession which was introduced in contravention of the "Deed of Concessions" by which only half anna *direct ticket* is allowed, by the Corporation. All these things are done to get over the Deed of Concessions and get new powers for the Company. They have been trying to introduce the thin edge of the wedge in this way. The minutes which are on the "Corporation Records" from Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and the late Mr. Shapurjee Sorabjee Mistry are to be taken as "notes of warning" by the Corporation to safeguard the rights of the travelling public in the future. It will be a very bad day for the travelling public of Bombay if the Corporation wink at the Tramway Company in the way they have been doing and do not rigidly hold them to the "Deed of Concessions" and make them do things in a proper manner.—Yours, etc.

MANECKJEE PESTONJEE

Alexandra Hotel,
Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

MR. DURGDAS B. ADVANI—AN APPRECIATION.

BY A SINDHI.

Mr. Durgadas B. Advani, one of the political leaders of Sind, released under his Majesty's Proclamation is now in Bombay and will shortly be leaving for Sind. It is to Mr. Advani's lead that we owe the political activity that is to be found there. The Citizen's Associations started in 1914 formed the starting point in the political awakening of Sind, and they owe their inauguration very much to his initiative. It was he who started the Home Rule Leagues in Sind and the first to be started was at Karachi, which for a long time held its sittings at his house. It is to him that we owe the constitution of Sind into a separate Congress Province which, in consequence has given it good standing in Congress politics. When the Satyagraha movement was started under the leadership of Mahatama Gandhi, it was Mr. Advani who took it upon himself to follow the lead and start a branch of the Sabha at Karachi.



MR. DURGADAS B. ADVANI

In order to propagate the Congress views, he started in January 1918 the "Home Ruler," a weekly organ under a competent editorial staff working under his guidance, which gave a busy time to the Sind bureaucracy, with its candid and outspoken criticism of local and Indian questions. This went on for sixteen months, when he was hit with the forfeiture of its security and the launching of a prosecution against him for the printing of the "New Call". It is needless to remind the readers of "The Chronicle" about the sentence of two years' imprisonment passed upon him, a sentence which received its due meed of criticism at the hands of almost all the Indian newspapers and specially at the hands of Mr. Gandhi in "Young India." Mr. Advani had to pass through hard discipline while in prison. On his removal from the Karachi to the Ahmedabad Jail he was chained and remained thus for 66 hours. At the Sabarmati jail, he was subjected to treatment meted out to common felons. All these trials, which Mr. Advani has had to pass through have not crushed his indomita-

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RANGOON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RESTRICTION OF RENT BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan.

At the meeting of the Legislative Co held to-day reports of the Committ the Burma Town Act Amendment the Rangoon Development Trust B presented. The Burma Excise Act ment Bill was pased and the Municipal Bill and Rangoon Restri Rent Bill were introduced and ref Select Committees. Their reports presented at the meeting of the Co the 29th instant.

Introducing the Restriction of Re Mr. Lewisohn, Revenue Secret capitulated the events of the pas regard to high rents and the actio Municipal Committee. Legislat said, was necessary and urgent. T fication put forward for the la action was really somewhat thi rights of landlords were not curbed were in entire defence of the la tendency of modern legislation wa gard the rights of property owners ing been more than sufficiently sec the dictum that a man could do as with his own was beginning to be r as nothing but the principl shevists.

The Rangoon Developments Tru open up new areas for building a if, as the opponents of the Bill competition in land investment restricted by it that might be re a favour to the poorer classes. of the land boom of 1903-04 was have been good for the town, yet also told that the effect of that wild gambling resulting in was prepared to admit that the authorities were open to the r the housing of the working c been solved years ago. The r lunatic asylum and possibly t enable Government to provide officers of all ranks than helpi accommodation for others. transition stage it was govern see that the situation was not that a few wealthy persons m their present opulence. Bom was the justification for Bu and indicated that the pres not have the gloomy consequen the local prophets. He h continued operation of the three years suggested would sary.

Mr. Goodsliffe (non-offi that the Bill was likely to and Mr. Dubern (non-offic conditionally on the passin applying to the Presidenc Causes Court Act to Ra pointed out that Governm many fine sites vacant.

ble spirit and he comes spirit to continue the wo his lieutenants.

A social gathering was evening in honour of Mr Jethmal Parsram, Editor (who too was released fro Tuesday last) at which a tative gathering was pres nand introduced the gues and eulogised them in recommended their exa to the assembly. Mess mal Parsram replied t and the gathering ended after some light refr served.

BEWARE BEWARE

MYSO-CHROME

WITH THE WORD

MYSO-CHROME

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ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

SESSION AT BENARES.

PROPOSED ACADEMY.

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, Dec. 31.

The third sessions of the All-India Music Conference met this time at Benares. It lasted from the 19th till the 22nd. The General Secretary, Mr. S. N. Basu, zamindar and Honry. Magistrate, with a Committee, had been at work for all the year round, with, as it now seems, very good results. It will be remembered that the first conference was held under the patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar, at Baroda in 1916. The second was held at Delhi under the presidentship of H. H. the Nawab of Rampur. This Conference at Benares was opened by H. H. the Maharaja of Benares. The meetings were held at Bisheshwar Theatre, which was tastefully decorated by Mr. Durga Prasad and the volunteers. The Hon. Raja Motichand, C.I.E., the Chairman of the Reception Committee, warmly welcomed the delegates and visitors who have come from different parts of India to the Conference.

His Highness made an appropriate speech, in which he quoted Sanskrit authorities to show how the art had advanced in ancient India. The General Secretary announced that messages of sympathy had been received from several Indian States such as Alwar, Barida, Dholpur, Indore, Nabha, Bhawnagar Jhalawar, Burdwan, etc. Musicians had also come from these places and not a few of them had also sent money contributions. The Rani Sahaba of Kherigarh (Oudh), who happens to be at Benares sent a cheque for the award of medals.

Amongst the prominent men that were noticed on the platform with H. H. the Maharaja and Raja Motichand were Raja Munshi Madho Lall, C.S.I., Vice-President of the Conference; Raja Satya Nand Prasad Singh, Prince Mirza Akbar Bakht (ex-Royal Family of Oudh); the Kuar Sahib of Gidour; Thakur Nawab Ali Khan, Talukdar of Akbarpur (Oudh); the Kuar Sahib of Ssogarh (Oudh); Begum Fyzee Rahimun, (Bombay); Prof. V. N. Bhatkhandey, B.A., LL.B., (Bombay); Pundit Sri Krishna Joshi, Chief Secretary, Nabha State; Rai Uma Nath Bali, Talukdar of Buriabad, (Oudh); Mr. Desai, I.C.S.; Mr. Shah, I.C.S.; Pundit Rajnath of Lahore; Mr. B. K. Kaul of Delhi; Mr. J. N. Basu; R. B. G. N. Chakravarti, I.C.S., Vice-Chancellor Benares Hindu University; Rai Krishan Das, and number of prominent gentlemen of the station and neighbouring districts.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings commenced with "Saraswati bandana" or prayers to the Goddess of Learning in Sanskrit and in Hindi, sung to the accompaniment of music by two Bengali boys. Then followed a duet by Professor Barves little boy and girl of 2 and 10 respectively. The Indian orchestra from the Baroda State, consisting of three *sitars*, three *sarangis*, two *Bansries*, two *tamburas*, and *tubla* played excellent music. Begum Atia Fyzee Rahmin read a paper in English in support of her schemes of a Darulullom Sangiti-Hind or Acadamy of Indian Music. The Idea of an Acadamy was mooted by her at the first Conference and has so far materialised that an Association has been incorporated for the purpose at Delhi and at the Benares Conference Rai Sahib Choudhary Raghubir Narain Singh, Talukadar of Assora, and Mr. B. K. Kaul of Delhi were appointed Hony. Secretaries with provincial secretaries for United Provinces, and Oudh, Punjab, Bombay and Bengal and the plan of work for the coming work was also settled. Begum Faizee Rahmin spoke with her usual earnestness and imagination. She hopes to raise 25 lakhs of rupees required to make the acadamy a permanent institution by dividing India into five Presidencies for her purpose and raising one hundred rupees each from five thousand subscribers in each Presidency.

Mr. Fredliss, Principal of the College of Music, Baroda, read a very interesting and instructive paper on "Rekhamandal Lekhan Sangit Padhatti." Professor Vishnu Digambar, Principal of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya explained the work done by his institution during the last twenty years. In doing so, he unfortunately introduced controversal matters which might have been avoided, as neither the proposed Acadamy of Music nor the All-India Music Conference is an institution with a tinge of politics in it. It would be a suicidal policy, indeed, were any racial, religious, sectarian, or political differences permitted to mar its growth.

An excellent musical programme was gone through, when distinguished professional musicans and singers gave demonstrations, for arranging which the credit must go to Mr. Fredliss. Speeches were also made by Professor Barve, Mr. Chawhan (Sindh) and Pundit Shri Krishan Joshi, who emphasized the urgent need for training "ragis" who sing in Sikh Gurudwars. In his opinion such a course would give a great impetus to Indian music if their training goes on proper lines.

Master Manohar Barne was awarded a gold medal by Raja Motichand, while H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, the President, donated Rs. 500, towards the expenses of the Conference and 5 gold medals to be awarded by the Committee of judges.

Raja Motichand was "At Home" to all the delegates and visitors and the musicians at Azamat Garh Palace. Certain names were added to the Standing Committee of the Confence.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Conference proposed the following resolutions in solemns silence:—(a) a cable of condolence be sent to H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda, the founder of the All-India Music Conference; (b) letters of condolence be sent to the families of the late Rao Sahib M. Abraham, Pandither and Rai Sahib Shri Niwas Pandey; (c) letters of condolence be sent to the families of the late Miammashruf Khan, Binkar, Alwar State and Mia Nihalsin, Sitar player, Jaipur State.

It was also resolved to approach the Government of India with a petition for the grant of a suitable site in New Delhi for the proposed Acadamy and to take steps to introduce Music in the curriculum of all Indian schools and colleges as an optional subject, in the feasibility of which the Delhi Conference was encouraged to believe from the remarks which fell from the lips of Sir Sankaran Nair present (member, Secretary of state for India's Council), the then Educational Member of the Government of India. It was also resolved that the Secretary be directed to send a copy of the resolution expressing the thanks of the Conference to those Indian States who have helped to make the Conference a success.

Thanks were given to the Reception Committee, the volunteers, the secretaries, special mention being made of the name of Mr. S. N. Basu, Mr. Sitram Sah and other secretaries and Rao Gopal Das, the treasurer, without whose individual and collective efforts the Conference would not have been the success it was. The proceedings throughout were highly interesting and were apparently much appreciated by the large numbers of visitors the Conference attracted from day to day.

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Mr. BHAILAL V. KOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Lamington Road, Bombay, writes on 20-7-1919.

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "diabetes" for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease, that could not at all be controlled before began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name but a *specialist indeed in reality.*

My specific gravity which was 1038 in the beginning of course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce fell down from 2¾ to nil while sediments were not at all visible.

After conducting the analysis of urine of the above named patient Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari and other two patients, has undergone a complete course of treatment for "Diabetes" under the said Dr. S. R. Iyengar, "Diabetes specialist."

The following is the result obtained :—

True abstract from the memorandum Nos. 963, 1906 and 2024 of 19/20 issued by Dr. L. L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., D.T.M., F.C.S., Municipal Analysist, Bombay, on 2-8-19, 3-11-19 and 6-11-19 writes :—

Sp. gravity 1003; 1006 and 1015 colour, pale yellow; reaction, acid; indican, nil; albumen, nil, sugar, nil.

RAO BAHADUR KESHAVLAL G. TRIVADY, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Bombay Fresidency (and Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State), writes :—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the efficacy of the Medicines of Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, DIABETES SPECIALIST of Madras I was under his treatment for six weeks in course of which the specific gravity of Urine fell from 1038 to 1015 degrees, and sugar which was considerable in the beginning, became always most imperceptible—which means a wonderful cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality of his drugs which seem to be purely vegetable drugs.

Mr. N. K. KARODE, Chemical Assistant, Junagadh State, writes on 2nd December, 1918 :—I am glad to certify that Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivadi in 1916 for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment the Sp. Gr. of his urine was 1038 and it gradually fell to 1015 and accordingly the quantity of sugar also decreased and came down almost to normal, Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment.

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 3.

Depression off Malabar has disappeared and there has been decrease of rainfall in south of the Peninsula.

The chief amounts are : :—Trichinopoly Ooty one inch, Coimbatore, Nellore one and a half, Cuddalore five.

Western disturbance has given a few light falls of snow in Kashmir.

Forecast :—Further decrease of rainfall in south of the Peninsula and some extension into Deccan.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd Jan. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.931 inches.
Temperature of Air	78.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.3 "
Dew Point	61.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.589 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	3.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.8 "
Minimum do.	72.5 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.	ENE.WNW.
Movement of Wind	215 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time		Depth on Still	
	Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	3	m 1	59	28	2	3	m 8	11	17	8
		2	8a	25	7		7	46a		
Sun.	4	m 2	31	27	8	4	m 8	51	20	10
		2	55a	25	2		8	26a	16	4
Mon.	5	m 10	26	27	7	5	m 4	40	18	3
		11	26a	30	6		4	54a	14	4
Tues.	6	m 11	18	28	0	6	m 5	28	17	1
							5	20a	14	2
Wed.	7	m 0	8	30	10	7	m 6	14	17	6
		0	8a	28	2		6	4a	14	1
Thu.	8	m 0	49	30	9	8	m 6	59	16	11
		0	56a	28	0		6	46a	15	2
Fri.	9	m 1	29	30	3	9	m 7	43	16	11
		1	43a	27	6		7	28a	16	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Jan 3 (Saturday)	Sunrise	7h. 13m.	Sunset. 6h.15m.
" 4 (Sunday)	"	7h. 10m.	" 6h.16m.
" 5 (Monday)	"	7h. 13m.	" 6h.15m.
" 6 (Tuesday)	"	7h. 13m.	" 6h.15m
" 7 (Wednesday	"	7h.14m.	" 6h.16m
" 8 (Thursday)	"	7h 14m.	" 6h.17m
" 9 (Friday)	"	7h. 14m.	" 6h.17m

Phases of the Moon :—

Full Moon	7d.	3h.	33-5m. p.m
Last Quarter	14d.	11h.	32-4m. a m
New Moon	22d.	4h.	25-2m. p.m
First Quarter	30d.	10h.	55-0m. a.m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 3rd January, 1920, was 30.122 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 3rd January, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity locally above normal in the submontane districts. Night temperature is in defect at Ambala.

The United Provincts.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Allahabad. Night temperature is below normal throughout.

Sind and Rajutana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in lower Sind and outh-west Rajputana. Day temperature is excess at Jodhpur; night temperature is enerally below the average in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Hummidity is below normal in Kathiawar, but is in excess in Cutch. Day temperature is above normal on the Kathiawar oast: night temperature is in excess at Veraval, but is in defect at Bhuj and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies art clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is below normal on the Kathiawar coast; night temperature is in excess at Veraval but is in defect at Bhuj and Bhavnagar Para.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north of the division. Day temperature is in defect at Hyderabad; night temperature is generally above the average.

General remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras and local in the Madras Deccan. Winds are south-easterly on the Konkan coast and the depression has probably moved in some north-westerly direction. Weather is unsettled and night temperature is above the average over the whole of the Peninsula.

A further decrease of rainfall is likely in south-east Madras, but an extension appears probable in the Deccan and into the Konkan.

Indian Telegraphic Summary for the 2nd January, 1920.

There is perhaps a feeble storm off Malabar travelling north-westwards. Rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras, and local in Malabar with a few falls in Mysore.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay report are :—Tinnevelly, Pamban, Gotacamund two inches; Madura, Kodaikanal three; Salem one; Cuddalore four.

The western disturbance is approaching Kashmir.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 3rd JAN. 1920

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. ( )	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jask	77.0	59.1	71	2.70		+1.14
Do. ( )	--	--	--	--	--	--
Muskat	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. ( )	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	70.6	45.5	79	1.03		+0.73
Rawalpindi	62.2	36.4	93	2.00		+0.61
Lahore	68.1	38.7	86	0.70		+0.16
Hissar	68.2	39.0	83	0.94		+0.54
Ambala	68.0	39.0	93	1.66		+0.43
Delhi	67.3	46.0	68	0.62		0.60
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	71.4	43.2	72	0.32		—0.15
Mainpuri	71.4	42.2	82	0.62		—0.04
Jhansi	74.2	40.8	71	0.40		—0.05
Cawnpore	71.6	43.1	88	0.10		—0.60
Allahabad	72.8	42.4	67	0.05		—0.60
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobanad	72.7	43.9	67	0.35		+0.13
Karachi	78.8	56.2	49	0.12		—0.09
Ajmer	70.2	40.7	63	1.70		+1.20
Jaipur	74.5	42.3	65	0.98		+0.59
Kotah	73.8	46.4	57	1.59		+1.22
Mount Abu	69.8	51.8	40	0.50		+0.13
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	79.0	44.1	76	0		—0.13
Dwarka	81.7	59.1	51	0.53		+0.47
Veraval	86.1	65.1	41	0.02		—0.30
Rajkot	83.8	50.9	35	1.96		+1.71
Bhavnagar Para	84.4	50.8	58	0.48		+0.21
Surat	86.5	58.3	54	0.17		—0.11
Ahmedabad	85.0	57.9	52	1.30		+1.12
Deesa	85.0	47.8	42	0.03		—0.15
Neemuch	74.6	45.4	62	2.96		+2.57
Indore	80.1	46.1	43	0.77		+0.09
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Jubbulpore	73.7	40.7	72	0.81		—0.08
Saugor	74.2	46.8	57	0.37		—0.66
Hosangabad	76.5	44.0	61	2.00		+0.93
Khandwa	81.8	45.4	62	2.76		+1.90
Akola	84.8	51.9	45	0.19		—1.06
Amraoti	81.2	55.4	50	1.48		+0.31
Nagpur	80.0	51.5	52	0.45		—0.91
Chanda	81.5	48.4	69	1.07		+0.03
Raipur	78.6	49.3	65	0		—0.67
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.8	73.3	56	0.18		—0.35
Ratnagiri	92.7	77.9	51	0.67		—0.18
Marmugoa						
Karwar	90.7	74.6	81	23.11		+1.11
BOMBAY DACCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	83.7	48.5	43	0.47		—0.37
Ahmednagar	81.0	59.9	44	1.61		+0.68
Poona	84.0	59.0	41	2.38		+1.30
Sholapur	85.8	66.8	57	2.25		+0.85
Bijapur	81.7	63.4	66	2.40		+1.29
Belgaum	79.7	65.9	80	2.47		+0.66
Aurangabad	81.8	57.3	37	0.52		—0.45
Nizamabad(Indur)	82.8	55.2	53	1.43		+0.67
Hyderabd	78.1	63.6	80	7.74		+6.78
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.5	75.3	67	9.21		+5.86
Calicut	87.8	74.9	91	0.05 17.43		+11.43
Cochin	88.4	74.4	78	19.35		+11.30
Colombo	87.6	72.8	96	0.07 19.63		+1.00
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.3	67.1	80	10.53		+4.45
Bellary	80.2	69.4	79	6.11		+3.95
Cuddapah	76.8	71.1	94	0.15 6.42		+1.84
Madras	81.3	73.7	93	0.85 25.23		+6.78
Bangalore	73.7	63.7	88	0.01 6.87		+3.72
Coimbatore	78.1	70.0	93	1.34 5.46		+0.72
Trichinopoly	83.1	73.0	91	1.02 20 94		+13.03
Negapatam	82.1	75.5	84	0.28 53.15		+25.19

The mail steamer Sardinia which left Bombay on the 13th ultimo arrived Marseilles on Wednesday the 31st ultimo.

An Lahore message of January 2nd, says :—The death took place in Lahore on the New Year's morning, of Mr. Charles Imrie, Senior Partner of Messrs. Imrie and Lawrence, the well-known jewellers of Lahore and Simla.



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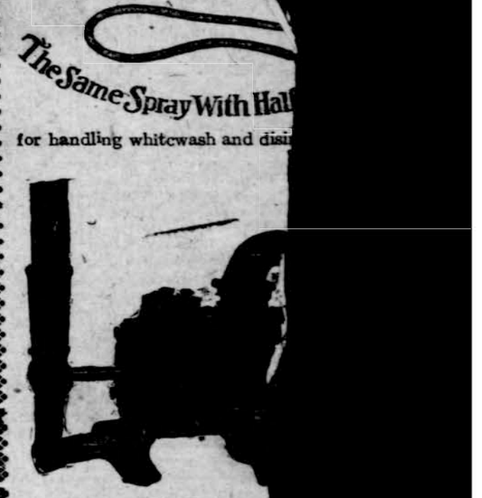
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THE DASTUR HOSHANG MEMORIAL VOLUME.

The organisers of the Oriental Conference at Poona—why the time-honored appellation of Oriental Congress was eschewed of set perhaps is not intelligible—did not remain inactive with regard to securing the co-operation of Parsi scholars. Somehow Parsi contribution to the success of the Conference was incommensurate with the prominent position still maintained by the community amidst rivals who have overtaken and out strepped them in other walks of life in this presidency. A more accurate guage of Parsi erudition in matters Oriental is provided by the bulky volume prepared in commemoration of a notable Parsi priest, the late Shams-ul-Ulema Sardar Dr. Hoshang Jamasp Dastur of Poona. The volume contains about sixty-five papers of varying compass and unequal depth. They are not all by Parsis. The Western contreres of the high-priest have testified their regard for him by writing thesesis of value. They all cover six hundred quarto pages. It is deplorable that no colleague or disciple of the Dastur was forthcoming to prepare an index to the contents of the numerous contributions. It was a worthy and appropriate idea to place on the frontispiece a portrait of the Dastur in his sacerdatal robes.

It is an individous undertaking to discuss only a few out of so many able studies. However, as usual, there are some included which the collection would be much better without. When one peruses with unfeigned avidity so many essays of first rate substance one marvels why their authors were not approached by the Bhandarkar Institute or, if invited, why they would not participate in the achievement of the Poona conference. Miss Bhikhaiji Engineer, M.A., L.L.B., here writes on advancement of Religion, Ervad Maneckji Dastur, M.A., on Gathic terminology, Ervad Umrigar, B.A., on the name of an old Persian deity, Mr. Pavri, M.A., on Gathic Literature and Grant. A paper which undoubtedly demands no paper to do anything approaching to adequate fair comment is the share given by Mr. Behram Asli, M.A. Further, here we meet with the studies, by no means super-[illegible] of Mr. D. N. Kurlawala, Dastur Peshotan Jamasp Asa, the truly original research of Ervad K. E. Pavri, of Mr. B. Bhabar, M.A., Mr. N. D. Khandalawala M.A., I. N. Kuka, M.A., Mr. K. E. Punegar, Dastur Dr. Dhalla. Not one of these figures in the summary of papers at the Conference. Their absence reflected reciprocal loss. The number of familiar with Sanskrit is growing cannot be maintained that the number Hindus learned in the Vedas or Sanskrit making excursions into ism is on the increase. The reason disparity lies in the inadequacy of the The Hindu representatives who few Parsis like Mr. Hodiwala at marvelled at the philological simi-their scriptures. They seemed not the aids to the study, which were so to them, which already exist. closer contact of the interested in communities is vital to the advance-both. And it is difficult to see why ould be attracted to the Vedas and us to the Avesta only through the intervention of the Westerners. lived together for centuries. Once exception rises like Mobed Ner-awal to translate into [illegible] some Parsi sacred texts. We do of a corresponding effort on the eh Gujarati Pandits to attempt to ited with the ancient lore of their if not also, at least according to rileges. And this anomalous comes accentuated when we take eration the closeness of the touch e Gujarati, Hindus and the is probably yet unknown outside presidency—it certainly should Englishmen since the fact is re-printed work—that the two com-ve lived in such intimate con. Parsis ascerting a superficial hat as often as not Parsi child-heir first prayers from Gujarati long with the rudiments of the An illuminating revo-waits the Hindu stu-even without mastering lphabet compares, for instance, *utras* with the rites and ritual by the Parsis though unfor-et authoritatively described by

who have written for the discharged a pleasing obliga-nks are due to the Western They are their due not the evidently their essays are es to the memory of a man who adorned his hereditary A line of tribute is called pages of the Japanese savant His way lies a fresh vein in roastrian explorations.

G. K. N.

I-DARPANA.

—a Hindi monthly—Rameshwari Nehru has been the last ten years. Its Jan-contains many interesting its contributors are Mr Pandit Vishavbharnath Ema Nehru, Shrimati and other well-known The object set before the in its editorial notes, is n women.

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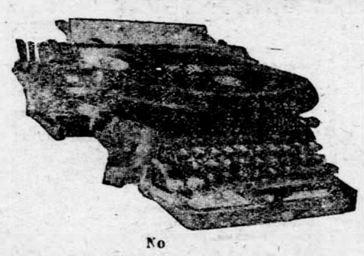
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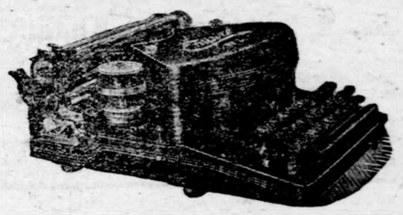
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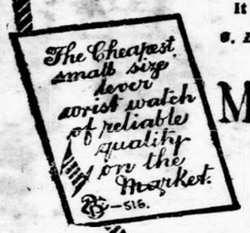
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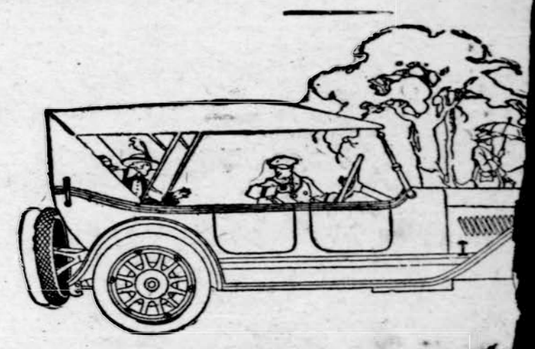
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